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AUTHOR Rosenberg, Victor; Cunha, Murilo B.
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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to assess the availability and use of scientific and technical information in Brazil, identify characteristics of information which are unique to developing nations, and help determine what technologies and policies would be most useful in improving resources available in the country. It concentrated on professionals who have direct or indirect access to automated bibliographic systems to examine the impact of computer technology. Information was gathered through structured personal interviews on specific concepts related either to broad issues needed to formulate effective policies or to factors affecting policy, e.g., language, knowledge of libraries and information services, evaluation of information services, economics, sharing policy, optimism, cosmopolitanism, influence, dependence, and confidence in library services. The report includes a literature review, a discussion of the interview methodology, a presentation of results, and a general discussion of the findings. An appendix contains the study interview format and coding in English and Portuguese, including 58 questions for the individual interviewed and 21 questions for the interviewer on the subject of availability of information for scientific work in Brazil. A bibliography lists more than 250 references. (RAA)

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USE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION IN BRAZIL

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Victor Rosenberg, with the assistance of Murilo B. Cunha

School of Library Science
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

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1. Introduction

Information, specifically scientific, technical or scholarly information, has been a key ingredient in national economic development. A lack of information resources is a characteristic of underdevelopment. Perhaps the lack of information is a cause or perhaps it is a result of the lack of economic development; most likely, it is both. Certainly, a strong case can be made that less developed countries have a greater need for certain types of information than do the industrialized nations.

The major purpose of this study was to characterize information use in Brazil in order to identify those characteristics which are unique to a developing country. The study can help to determine what technologies and policies would be most useful in improving the information resources available in the country. The study concentrated on professionals who have either direct or indirect access to automated bibliographic systems and sought to examine the impact of this technology in Brazil.

With a population in 1979 of over 120 million and a per capita GNP of $1,311, Brazil stands at the forefront of the developing countries of the world. It is among the most

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[1] InterAmerican Development Bank, Annual Report 1980. Washington, D.C., 1981.

industrialized of the countries of the Third World.[1]

Increasingly, information is viewed as a commodity -- an item of trade. As such it is subject to many of the problems that plague any other aspect of international trade such as trade regulations, proprietary rights, and economic rivalry. Many of the questions that are raised about economic development and trade are now being raised about information. Chief among these are questions addressing the inequality of nations in access to information. The problems are often described in economic terms; for example, information imperialism, information dependency, etc.

In order to transfer information technology and resources successfully from the industrialized world to the Third World, it will be necessary to understand the conditions and problems that are unique to the less developed countries. This study seeks to provide some insight into these conditions as they exist in Brazil. Characterizations of conditions in the Third World or even for a single country are difficult. In the case of Brazil there is extreme diversity in economic conditions and culture within the country. Conditions that prevail in Sao Paulo, the most industrialized part of the country, are unlikely to be similar to conditions in more remote regions of Brazil.

From a strict statistical point of view the study concerns library users in the areas of medicine and agriculture who reside in four large Brazilian cities. This is an elite

population with regard to information availability and sophistication in information use. By studying the population that is perhaps the richest in information, generalizations might be made downward suggesting that those with less access to information resources and less sophistication in their use might experience more serious difficulties.

The larger issue, the context of this research, is an examination of the role of information in national economic development. There are two parts to this issue. First, it is assumed that information can shorten the time and lessen the effort required for a given stage of development, i.e., contribute to what is often called the "leapfrog" effect -- the process whereby nations skip over some stages of development. Information on scientific or industrial processes can provide a country with a basis for implementing the process without a large investment in research and development. By gaining access to the world's scientific and technical literature a developing country can theoretically take advantage of the enormous sums that developed countries have spent on research without duplicating that effort. This is unfortunately only theoretically true, because many obstacles stand in the way of its realization. Some of the problems are caused by the developed nations not wishing to share the information freely and some problems stem from the inability of the developing

country to use the information it gets.[2] Although it has never been proven, it is widely assumed that access to the world's information resources is essential to economic development. This is certainly an assumption made by planners in Brazil and it is an underlying assumption of this study.

The second area of importance is the development of information technology itself. Increasingly, technological progress depends on the capacity to handle information effectively. Economic development in the industrialized regions of the world is becoming more and more dependent on the development of information and communication technologies. The development of library resources and methods for gaining access to the world's information is critical.

Studies of information use are not new, but the study of information use in developing countries has been largely neglected. Recently, Brazil has shown a serious commitment to higher education in the areas of librarianship and information science. This commitment has resulted in new research, often in the form of master's theses, some of which have attempted to explore information use. This body of research is small but important. The first graduate program in these areas was begun in 1970 in Rio de Janeiro (IBICT). Other programs followed in Belo Horizonte, Campinas, Brasilia, and Joao Pessoa; all offer

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[2]Magarrell, Jack, "5 Universities Protest U.S. Efforts to Limit International Exchange of Research Data" The Chronicle of Higher Education 22,10 (April 27, 1981) p. 1 & 11.

the Master's degree. Also, there are currently thirty undergraduate programs in library science scattered throughout Brazil. A doctoral program at the School of Communications and Arts of the University of Sao Paulo (USP/ECA) recently began offering a concentration in library science.

User studies in the United States and Europe have not generally fulfilled their promise of providing definitive parameters of information use, but they have given us insights into how professionals obtain and use information. They have shown the importance of informal information channels and the great diversity in the ways individuals gather and use information resources. The study described here was not intended as either a comprehensive user study nor one whereby user behavior in Brazil could be contrasted to user behavior in other regions of the world. Nonetheless, the study is based on observations which indicate that certain aspects of information use in Brazil are different from other countries. The study is designed to explore and highlight those differences in the belief that an understanding of these special aspects of the general problem is essential to the formulation of rational policies for the use and control of scientific and technical information.

The study was designed to gather information with regard to certain specific concepts. Some of these correspond to broad issues where information is needed to formulate effective policies, while others are included primarily as factors that

might influence the questions of policy. The concepts cited here are explained more fully below.

1. Language
2. Knowledge of Libraries and Information Services
3. Evaluation of Information Services
4. Economics
5. Sharing Policy
6. Optimism
7. Cosmopolitanism
8. Influence
9. Dependence
10. Confidence in Library Services

These concepts give structure to the study and also represent, in our judgment, the most significant factors characterizing information use in Brazil. The questions were framed around the concepts, but were randomly dispersed throughout the interview schedule; a number of other issues were also included. Several questions fall under more than one category. study and also represent in our judgment the most significant factors

1.1 -- Language

One of the obvious barriers to the international free flow of information is language. If a professional cannot comfortably read a document in a foreign language and no translation is

available, the content of the information is almost surely lost. It is widely assumed in Brazil that all professionals read at least one language other than Portuguese or Spanish, since only a small fraction of the research literature in any field is available in Spanish or Portuguese. Several questions in the interview were intended to test this assumption. Although the respondent was asked to rate his own proficiency in reading various foreign languages, a series of additional questions was used to validate the self-rating. The assumption is that although most Brazilian professionals have some proficiency in a foreign language, this skill varies greatly and the problem of language does constitute a significant barrier to information use.

1.2 -- Knowledge of Libraries and Information Services

Under this broad concept we attempted to ascertain the person's sophistication in the area of library use and how frequently he actually uses the available libraries and information resources. In order to evaluate information services effectively, he must know something about them. Although the population was specifically chosen for its presumed sophistication in the use of information resources, it was important to verify this.

1.3 -- Evaluation of Information Services

A set of questions was included to encourage the respondent

to evaluate the information services available to him. In many ways this set of questions, which characterizes the quality of information service in Brazil, is the heart of the study. Earlier studies have shown, however, that responses to requests for direct evaluation must be viewed with caution and in conjunction with other questions. For example, a person who has never had good library service might give high ratings to poor service.

1.4 -- Economics

Economic factors almost surely play a major role in hindering access to foreign publications; the question is how much. Foreign books and journals are more expensive in Brazil than in the countries where they are published, and Brazil has a shortage of foreign exchange to spend on foreign publications. Many of the economic questions can be answered by available statistics, but the impact of economic factors on individual researchers can be analyzed by their responses.

1.5 -- Sharing Policy

In view of the economic and other factors that make it difficult to obtain information in Brazil, sharing of existing resources is especially important; yet the very scarcity of resource materials makes information valuable and inhibits sharing. The set of questions in this area sought to elicit the respondents' views on the sharing of materials and at the same

time sought to ascertain how they view the effectiveness of sharing among the libraries they use. Obviously, much sharing of information must be done informally at meetings, conferences and among colleagues and was not a part of the study.

1.6 -- Optimism

Several questions asked the respondents to comment on their view of the future in library and information service. The questions were not intended to provide any predictions for the future, but rather to determine how optimistic these professionals are toward the future improvement of information resources. It is important for any policy planner to know what expectations exist for future services. The factor of optimism was also intended to be used with questions on the degree of contact with foreign libraries and with the questions on evaluating library services. We wanted to know whether those respondents showing higher general optimism tended to give library services higher ratings and whether those with more foreign contacts tended to be more optimistic about Brazil's future in this area.

1.7 -- Cosmopolitanism

The term "cosmopolitan" has a precise definition in sociology. Here the term is used for the degree to which the Brazilian professional has had contact with information sources in the industrialized countries of Europe or North America. If

the individual had studied abroad he was presumed to have had experience with foreign libraries. This is an important factor in his evaluation of Brazilian services. This concept was of no interest by itself but was important in conjunction with other concepts.

1.8 -- Influence

One of the most important questions to ask a user is whether he feels that he actually can influence the providing of library or information services. Here we wanted to find out how much influence each individual feels he has over the way in which his information resource providers operate and what documents they buy. In addition, the respondents were asked to indicate how much influence they thought they should have.

1.9 -- Dependence

This set of questions was designed to determine how important foreign information was to the respondents work, and whether they thought Brazil could decrease its dependence on foreign information resources. Also, we wanted to know how important foreign books and journals were for the Brazilians themselves in disseminating their own ideas, even within the country. Any policy to aid a developing country must consider the factor of dependency, because one of the primary goals is to reduce this dependence.

1.10 -- Confidence in Library Services

This set of questions was intended to ascertain whether the Brazilian professionals trust their libraries to provide what they say they will. If the users lack confidence in the resources, it will be necessary to build this confidence before the libraries can become effective. This concept was intended to be analyzed along with the concept of cosmopolitanism, to see if those users with foreign experience had more confidence in the libraries they use in Brazil than had the users without foreign experience.

In the analysis of the data it will become clearer how individual questions were used to gather data relating to a concept and how some concepts were correlated with others.

2-Literature Review

Dozens of reports and articles discuss the need for and importance of scientific and technological information. A United Nations document pointed out that "a country without an indigenous and technological capacity has no means of being aware of its needs, nor the opportunities existing in science and technology elsewhere, nor of the suitability of what is available for its own needs. ...Developing countries require scientific and technical information systems of their own, suited to the type, capacities and location of the producers and users of such information, and giving emphasis to the type of knowledge most needed for economic and social development".[1]

The relationship between national development and the quality of national information services has been commented on by several authors in the last years. John Dean (1975) observed that "one of the elements in the make-up of a nation, which contributes most meaningfully to both its economic progress and to that unquantifiable measure, the quality of life of its

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[1] United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. New York: United Nations, 1971 (E71.11.A18), p.31. Quoted by Scott Adams, "Scientific and Technical Information Services in Eight Latin American Countries", Louisville (Ky), December 1975, p. 128 (NSF 75-14767)

citizens, is the availability of information".[2] Continuing, the author mentioned that "there is a rough correlation between the economic wealth of a country and the sophistication of its information services. Globally, the richest countries tend to have the most advanced systems and the poorer countries the most elementary and fragmentary".[3]

P. K. Aborn et. al.[4] in 1972 reported the experiences of the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) in selling data bases abroad. They indicated that the major problems were not related to the implementation of the data base itself but were:

a) "... physical remoteness and the need for data to cross national boundaries, with all the attendant problems of customs and currency control ...";

b) "... budgetary and administrative inflexibility ...";

c) "... impossibility of receiving payments to retrieve costs or organizing needed promotional or educational efforts.";

d) "... language and very real problems raised by differing administrative practices in various countries."[5]

[2]Dean, John. "Information Service in the Development of Poor Nations". Library Association of Australia, Biennial Conference 18th., 1975. Proceedings. Melbourne: Library Association of Australia, 1976, p. 409.

[3]Ibid., p.409.

[4]Aborn, Peter K.; Cawkell, Anthony E., and Malin, Martin V. "Supplying Machine-readable Data Bases to Users Outside the United States". American Society for Information Science. Proceedings of the 35th Annual Meeting, October 1972. Washington (DC): ASIS, 1973, p. 97-103.

[5]Ibid., p. 99.

In 1975 Scott Adams[4] made a comprehensive survey of the situation of the information services in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. He mentioned that almost all of the eight Latin American countries surveyed have "inefficient postal systems, telephone, telegraph and other telecommunication capabilities, self-imposed barriers to the importation of scientific books and journals through customs regulations, inadequate understanding and support from government officials, the political impermanence of governmental structures, and the like."[7]

Adams also collected information from twenty information specialists of eight countries. The major concerns reported by those specialists were:

a) need to improve and develop human resources in the area of scientific and technological information (specialists, library director and end-users);

b) "to increase the availability of scientific and technical information resources";[8]

c)"adequacy of the information resources themselves to their greatest need";[9]

d) "...deficiencies were felt in the areas of imported abstracting and indexing services, which have become

[4]Adams, Scott, "Scientific and Technical Information Services in Eight Latin American Countries", Louisville (KY): December 1975. 170 pp. (NSF 75-14767)

[7]Ibid., p.130.

[8]Ibid., p.131.

[9]Ibid., p.132.

increasingly expensive to acquire. ... The lack of coverage of Latin American journals by North American abstracting and indexing services is a sensitive point".[10]

Analyzing the situation of information work in African countries, E. N. O. Adimorah (1976) wrote that "communication systems such as the telephone, telex, telstypewriters and postal services are poorly managed in most developing countries with the result that current journals, abstracting and indexing services, arrive many months late".[11]

The problems of dissemination and bibliographical control of scientific and technical information in developing countries by the librarian and by the end-user were pointed out by R. Aubrac (1977). He mentioned that "a large percentage of the research results produced in developing countries are not published. It may well happen that research results achieved in a country are not even known within the country. This means fruitless duplication of efforts and waste of scarce resources".[12]

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[10]Ibid., p.132.

[11]Adimorah, E. N. O. "Problems of Scientific Work in Developing Countries". Information Scientist 10 (Dec. 1976): 141.

[12]Aubrac, R. "Information Science and Food Production in the Developing Countries". Bulletin of ASIS 3 (Feb. 1977):19.

Charles P. Bourne[13] in 1977 suggested that one of the solutions for the information demand generated in the less developed countries will be the use of selective dissemination of information (SDI). The author reminds us, however, that even with the use of computer generated SDI, library users still will have the problems of accessing the needed documents. "One of the reasons for local document delivery problems in many of the developing countries is a lack of good bibliographic access to their own library resources. Good location tools such as regional union catalogs or regional lists of serials are often unavailable or non-existent.[14]

Bourne also mentioned[15] that the communication costs from developing countries to access data bases located in industrialized countries is still high (about US$ 100 per hour of terminal time used).

Some studies, such as one done by I. de Sola Pool[16] suggest that one of the solutions to deal with information needs in developing countries is simply a connection to data bases located in industrialized countries. In a review of Pool's

[13]Bourne, Charles P. "Computer-based Reference Services as an Alternative Means to Improve Resource-Sharing Poor Local Libraries in Developing Countries". International Library Review 9(1977): 43-50.

[14]Ibid., p.49.

[15]Ibid., p.48.

[16]Pool, I. de Sola; Friedman, E., and Warren, C. Low Cost Data and Text Communication from the Less Developed Countries; a Study with Special Reference to the Needs of the International Agricultural Research Centers. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT, 1976. (NTIS PB-256067)

report, J. H. Clippinger[17] pointed out that the problem and solution are both complex, and the action of "piping" information available in the United States to the developing countries has socio-economic implications beyond hardware costs. Even though the direct costs of data communication are low, the associated costs of making the information usable can be quite high.[18]

The idea of considering scientific and technical information as a commodity or as a political weapon has been gaining wider acceptance in recent years. Forest W. Horton in 1978 suggested that "the transfer of information technology to the so-called Third World of developing countries should be of intense concern to our foreign policy-makers."[19] Horton goes on to express concern for maintaining in the U.S. leadership in this vital area. As the recognition of the importance of technical information increases, so too does the desire to control its dissemination.

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[17]Clippinger, J. H. "Datanets and the Third World". Telecommunications Policy 1 (June 1977): 264-266.

[18]Ibid., p.265.

[19]Horton, Forest W. "The Transfer of Information Technology to the Third World". American Society for Information Science. Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting, 1978. White Plains, (NY): Knowledge Industry Publications, 1978, p.163.

3. -- Method

The basic method used in the study was the structured personal interview. Each individual identified in the sample was contacted and then interviewed for approximately one hour.

3.1 -- The Population

The population to be studied was the set of known users of three major Brazilian information systems who reside in four cities, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Brasilia. The systems studied were the Regional Library of Medicine in Sao Paulo (BIREME), the National Library of Agriculture (BINAGRI) and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA). These three organizations were selected because each employs some form of automated information retrieval service to aid users in accessing information. The systems make use of bibliographic data bases produced outside Brazil. In the case of BIREME, the MEDLINE system of the United States National Library of Medicine is used, and the other two systems use the major international agricultural information data bases, AGRICOLA, AGRIS and CAB.

The use of automated bibliographic retrieval systems is rapidly increasing in Brazil. At least one additional major user is the Nuclear Energy Information Center (CIN). This center was omitted from the study because of anticipated problems with

security in the sensitive area of nuclear energy.

Each of the systems studied provides either a retrospective search service or an SDI service. SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) is a service where users are alerted to new documents in their specific area of interest. Each system provided an up-to-date list of users of the data base services. They were either users of the SDI services or users who had requested searches of automated bibliographic systems. The lists were limited to the four cities involved in the study. The individuals named in the lists became the study population.

The four cities where interviews were conducted were selected primarily for convenience; it would have been too costly to conduct a study that included interviews in cities dispersed geographically throughout Brazil. The cities selected were the four largest in terms of library user population. Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte are the three largest cities in Brazil, and Brasilia is the national capital.

By selecting users of three of the four most technologically advanced information centers in Brazil and users from the four most important cities (from the point of view of research), the individuals in the population are considered to be among the most sophisticated information users in the country. Most are either physicians or agricultural researchers by profession.

This elite population of information users was selected for several reasons. By selecting such a population , generalizations, where possible, can be made downward. Whatever problems exist for this group must be at least as severe for other groups. The interview schedule (Appendix 1) asks the respondents for evaluations of information services that can be reasonably expected only of sophisticated users. Only rather knowledgeable users could respond to the questions regarding the use of automated information services. From a strict statistical point of view it is not possible to generalize beyond the selected population, but it is reasonable to speculate about other Brazilian professionals. The population distribution is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 -- The Population Distribution

CITY	BINAGRI	BIREMI	EMBRAPA	TOTAL
BRASILIA	130	20	124	274
BELO HORIZONTE	59	183	72	314
RIO DE JANEIRO	66	280	121	467
SAO PAULO	59	461	181	701
TOTAL	314	944	498	1,756

The sample was selected so that statistical inferences could be made with respect to the three information systems and also the four cities. The sample was selected with the expectation of a "mortality" of fifteen percent. Mortality in

this case is the percentage of individuals who for some reason could not be interviewed. The mortality rate did, in fact, fall below fifteen percent. The sample is shown in Table 3.2. The distribution of respondents by information system can be seen in the table. Thirty-six percent are linked to BIREME, thirty-three percent to EMBRAPA, and thirty-one percent to BINAGRI.

Table 3.2 -- The Sample Distribution

CITY	BINAGRI	BIREMI	EMBRAPA	TOTAL
BRASILIA	21	14	16	51
BELO HORIZONTE	11	12	7	30
RIO DE JANEIRO	14	16	12	42
SAO PAULO	9	23	23	55
TOTAL	55	65	58	178

The sample itself can be characterized by the data collected. Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of respondents according to their field of specialization. Twenty-five percent of the of the people interviewed had undergraduate degrees in medicine, twenty-five percent in agriculture, nine percent in biology, nine percent in veterinary medicine, five percent in economics and five percent in engineering.

Of the respondents interviewed in the study, forty-six percent have done graduate study, either at master's or doctoral levels, and fifty-five percent have only an undergraduate

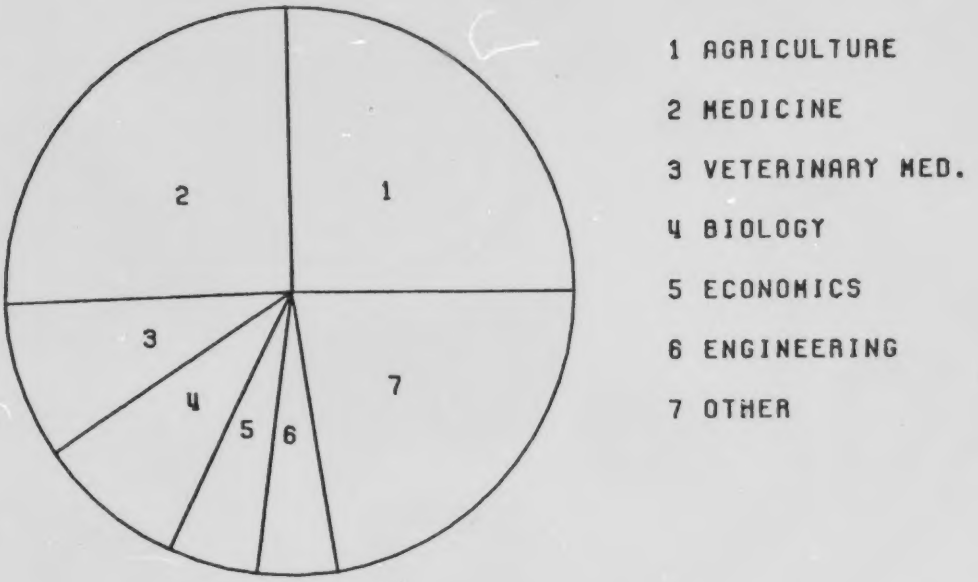

Figure 3.1 -- Fields of Study

degree. Although less than half of the respondents have a graduate degree, the sample is still an elite among Brazilian professionals. This percentage is almost twice as high as the percentage of individuals in higher education in Brazil who have had formal graduate study. According to a survey done in 1978 by the Brazilian Ministry of Education[1], only-twenty two percent of the country's 84,000 university professors had a formal graduate degree.

Although the respondents were not asked to give their age, they did provide their year of graduation from their

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[1]From a survey done by CODEAU/DAU (1978). Quoted by Zeli Isabel Ambros. "Ensino Pos-graduado por tutoria: uma experiencia inovadora" CAPES Informa 2(Set. 1980):6.

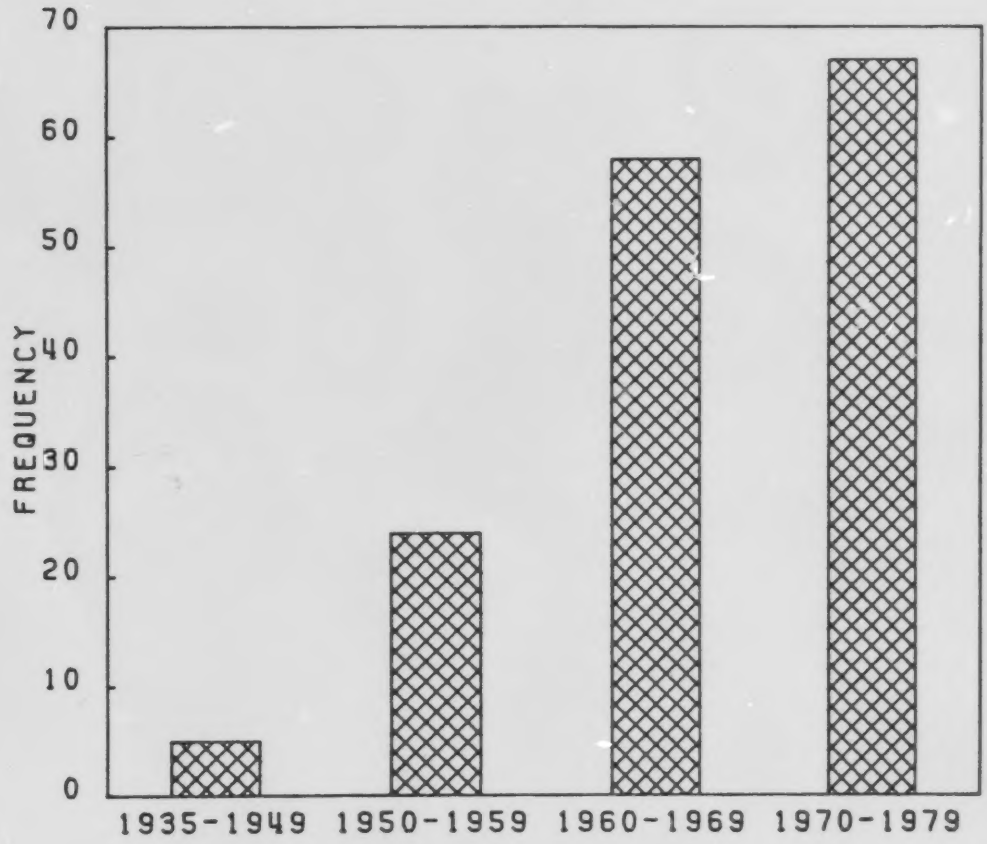

Figure 3.2 -- Year of Graduation

undergraduate program. The distribution is shown in Figure 3.2. We can see from this how young the members of the sample are. Brazil's total population is relatively young and higher education on a large scale is relatively recent. The youth of the sample is most likely an accurate reflection of the population of Brazilian professionals and library users.

Of those who did pursue graduate study, thirty-two percent studied outside Brazil. Of those who studied abroad, fifty-eight percent studied in the United States.

Almost two thirds of the respondents have travelled outside Brazil for one reason or another. These data were collected to see how experience in foreign countries might influence evaluations of Brazilian libraries and library service. Half of the sample indicated that their primary activity was research. The rest were primarily adminstrators, teachers or clinicians.

The sample was selected from the population by first establishing the minimum number of interviews necessary for each combination of city and library. This minimum was set to make it possible to draw statistical inferences for the individual libraries and the cities. From each set in the population, the required number of individuals was selected randomly. The initial sample included fifteen percent extra names to compensate for the inaccessibility of some of the respondents. The sample was selected with the assistance of a statistician from the Statistics Laboratory of the University of Michigan.

3.2 -- Design of the Interview Schedule

The interview schedule was constructed around a series of topics or aspects of the user's attitude toward information and sources of information. The questions that fell under each topic eventually became the components of a statistical index in the analysis of data. The topics coincided with the major questions that were of interest. Some questions were used under two or

more topics.

The schedule itself was designed in a series of meetings. The designers included two Brazilians: Amaury de Souza, a consultant from the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, an expert on surveys and survey design, with extensive experience in Brazil; and Murilo B. de Cunha, who worked on the schedule design as well as on the entire project. This insured that the questions were properly framed and worded for a Brazilian context.

The first part of the schedule consists of the questions addressed to the person being interviewed (the interview itself). A second part consists of questions related to the circumstances of the interview and the attitude or demeanor of the interviewee, to be answered by the interviewer. The purpose of this section is to establish whether the interview was conducted under difficult circumstances or if the respondent was uncooperative.

The schedule was prepared in English and translated into idiomatic Portuguese. It was then pretested on a group of Brazilian graduate students in science and engineering. Strictly speaking, the pretest was conducted on a group outside the population itself, but it was felt that the groups were similar enough, especially since none of the questions were specific to a particular characteristic of the population other than library use. Graduate students are assumed to be library users. The

objective of the pretest was to clarify the language of the questions and to assure that they were clear and unambiguous. Further, the pretest established a suitable average length of the interview, between forty minutes and one hour. The pretest interviews were conducted first in the normal straightforward manner of an interview, with the interviewer taking note of any problems. After the initial interview was completed, the person interviewed was asked each question a second time and asked to comment on the clarity and appropriateness of the question. The interview schedule was modified several times on the basis of the pretest interviews. The questions in the section to be answered by the interviewers were taken directly from another survey conducted in Brazil and had been previously tested.

Several questions were used to check the consistency and where possible the accuracy of the responses. For example, some questions were repeated in slightly altered form at different times during the interview. Certain others had follow-up questions that were designed primarily to encourage the respondent to consider his answers carefully. For example, after the question, "How often do you use libraries in other cities?" we asked those who indicated that they did use other libraries to name them. The names of the libraries are not used in the analysis, but the question forces the respondent to consider future answers because they will likely be followed by a request for the more specific details.

Most questions required responses on a modified Likert

scale of seven points. For every such question, the respondent was shown a card with the appropriate scale printed on it. The English translation of the entire interview schedule and the cards used with it are shown as Appendix A. The actual instrument was, of course, in Portuguese.

The interviewing of almost two hundred professionals in four Brazilian cities within a period of less than two months posed a formidable task. Each interview required the interviewer first to contact the person to be interviewed and then to arrange a time for a one hour interview. In many ways, finding the individuals was more difficult than conducting the actual interview.

Because of the participation of the Brazilian Institute for Scientific and Technological Information (IBICT) in the project, we were able to send out letters under an official letterhead explaining the project and requesting participation. The official letters, signed by the president of IBICT and sent prior to any personal contact by the interviewer, made the process much easier.

In each city a coordinator was selected and given responsibility for the project in that city. The coordinators selected the interviewers, generally students of library science at a local university, and provided the follow-up to assure that all the interviews were complete. The coordinators also attempted to contact individuals when the interviewers' efforts

failed. In short, the coordinators took care of all the difficult aspects of the data gathering. Their diligence and effort were essential to the success of the project.

In each city we gathered all the interviewers and the coordinator together for a two to three hour training session. The first training session in Rio de Janeiro was conducted by Amaury de Souza, consultant to the project. This session was recorded and served as the model for the subsequent orientation session in the other cities. The orientation sessions were kept as uniform as possible to minimize any differences in results due to differences in training. The interviewers were told how to contact individuals and to make three separate attempts before giving up.

The interviewers were instructed to read the questionnaire exactly as it was written and to record the responses carefully. Since the interviewers were themselves students of library science, they had an interest in the process and were told why it was so important that all of them adopt a uniform approach and standardize the interview as much as possible. The work was distributed so that each interviewer was assigned an average of four interviews in a period of two weeks. This left enough time for the coordinators to do any necessary follow-up work.

The interviewers were paid a nominal fee of approximately $7.00 for each interview. The fee was intended to cover their expenses and and not as an incentive to do the work. The

interviewers were motivated by their interest in the project. The coordinators were paid a smaller fee for each interview they supervised, but again the fee was more of an honorarium and in no way adequately compensated the coordinators for their work. After conducting the training sessions in each city, we kept in constant touch with the coordinators, answering questions and monitoring progress, After five weeks we returned to the city to collect the questionnaire and pay the participants.

During the entire process careful records were kept so that the integrity of the sample would be preserved. Each interview schedule was sequentially numbered and logs were kept on the interviewer and the person interviewed. The logs were kept separately to maintain anonymity of the respondents, while at the same time permitting a reconstruction of the process if necessary. Once the data were recorded in machine-readable form, no record was kept of the respondent's name.

3.3 -- Coding and Analysis of Data

The responses on the completed instruments were coded and keyed into machine-readable form that could be analyzed by a computer based statistical package (in this case a program named MIDAS). The result was a file of data that can be analyzed repeatedly. Specification of the type of analysis is done by special commands. Graphic output, such as bar graphs and

histograms, can be produced directly from the machine-readable data.

4. Results

The interviews produced a large amount of data. Over 150 variables were generated directly by the questions, and a substantial number of additional variables were generated in the subsequent analysis. The two-way statistical analyses of the interaction of variables yielded even more results. The presentation of results is not comprehensive; only the highlights are presented. The actual data (marginals) are shown as Appendix B. From those data the reader can draw additional conclusions. As an ordering principle for the data the results will be discussed with regard to the broad conceptual outline of the study.

4.1. Language

In designing the study an assumption was made that the respondents would not necessarily be relied on to evaluate accurately their own ability to read and use various foreign languages. It was assumed that the self ratings would be too high and would over-estimate the respondents' abilities. Several questions were included to check this assumption. However, the results from the primary self rating are such that, even if the results are exaggerated, there is ample reason to believe that language is a significant factor inhibiting the access to information in languages foreign to the information user. As expected, over 90 percent of the respondents indicated a better

than average ability in Spanish. Spanish is similar to Portuguese, and it is generally assumed that a native speaker of Portuguese is capable of reading Spanish. Seventy-five percent of the respondents indicated above average proficiency in English and forty percent indicated above average proficiency in French, compared with less than three percent for German. The self rating should put an upper bound on this variable. Since all Brazilian professionals are assumed to be able to read English, they should give themselves high ratings.

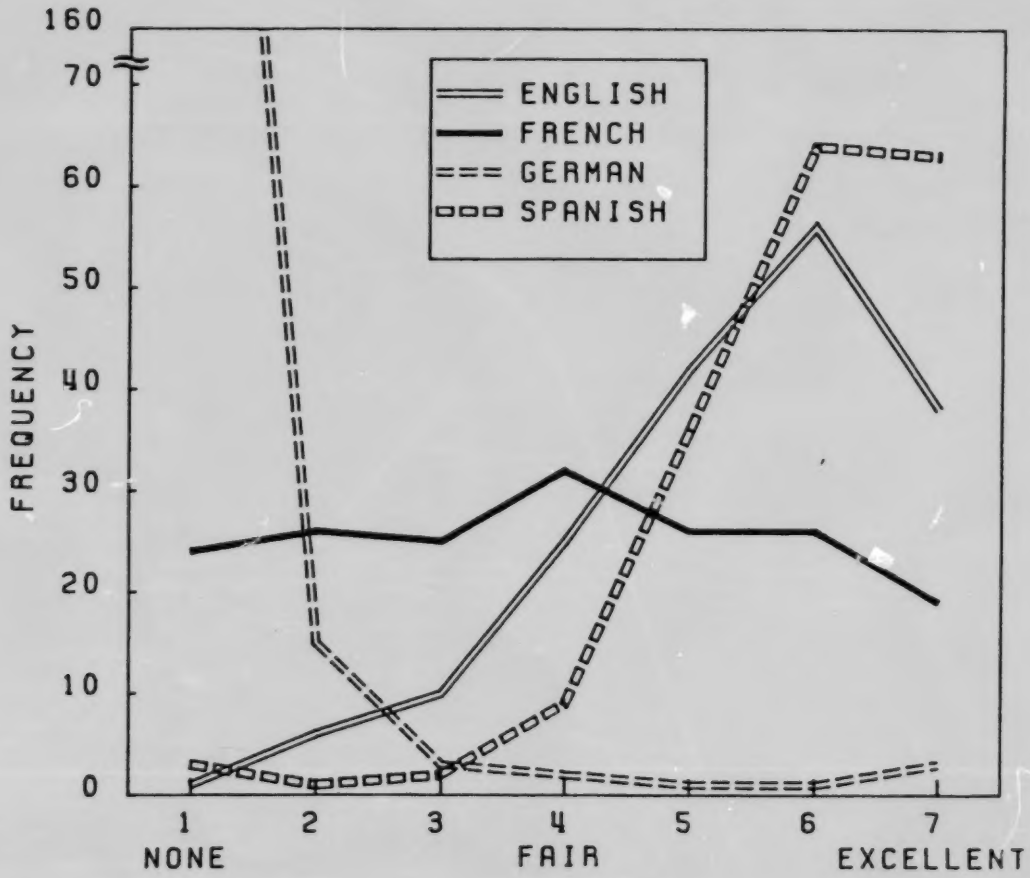

Figure 4.1 -- Language Proficiency

From the data collected in a study of Brazilian geologists in 1978, M.B. Cunha found a similar pattern of language ability. His results indicated that geologists had an average or better proficiency of 72.7 percent in Spanish, 66.7 percent in English, 42.7 percent in French and 6.7 percent in German.[1]

Looking at some of the related questions, only one third of the respondents subscribe to a foreign journal. One third of the respondents have never been abroad for any reason, and if trips to Spanish speaking countries of Latin America are included the number never going outside Latin America is over 50 percent. Even if we accept the self ratings as accurate, one quarter of the respondents are effectively denied access to literature in languages other than Spanish or Portuguese. Comparing this to the data on the adequacy of the Brazilian literature and the responses to questions regarding dependence on foreign information reveals the depth of the language problem.

Our own experience with Brazilian professionals leads to the observation that even those who can read a foreign language, English for example, have enough difficulty to make it a less pleasant task than reading in Portuguese. They often miss the more subtle points in an article and in general naturally prefer their own language. Previous studies have shown how important "ease of use" is in determining whether a person will or will

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[1] Cunha, M.B. da, "Necessidades de informacao do geologo em Minas Gerais", MLS dissertation, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Escola de Biblioteconomia, 1978, p.70.

not seek information in a particular source.[2] In all but a few fully bilingual researchers, having to work with foreign language materials can only make for greater difficulty of use.

4.2. Knowledge About and Use of Libraries

Since the sample was selected from a population of known library users, it is expected that the respondents use libraries more frequently than any other group of professionals and that they know more about libraries. What is of interest here is the relative distribution over this particular sample. We see from Figure 4.2 that even this sample shows a somewhat even distribution in frequency of use. The data also show that over two thirds of the respondents were either moderate or heavy library users.

When users were asked to identify the automated system that their library used, a substantial number of people either could not identify the system used or identified it incorrectly. Almost no one was able to identify the international data base systems that were used. Sixty percent knew that some automated system was used, but when asked to name the system half of the sixty percent could not, and most of the rest identified the system with the name of the library.

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[2] Rosenberg, Victor, "Factors Affecting the Preferences of Industrial Personnel for Information Gathering Methods", Information Storage and Retrieval, 3, 3, (July, 1967).

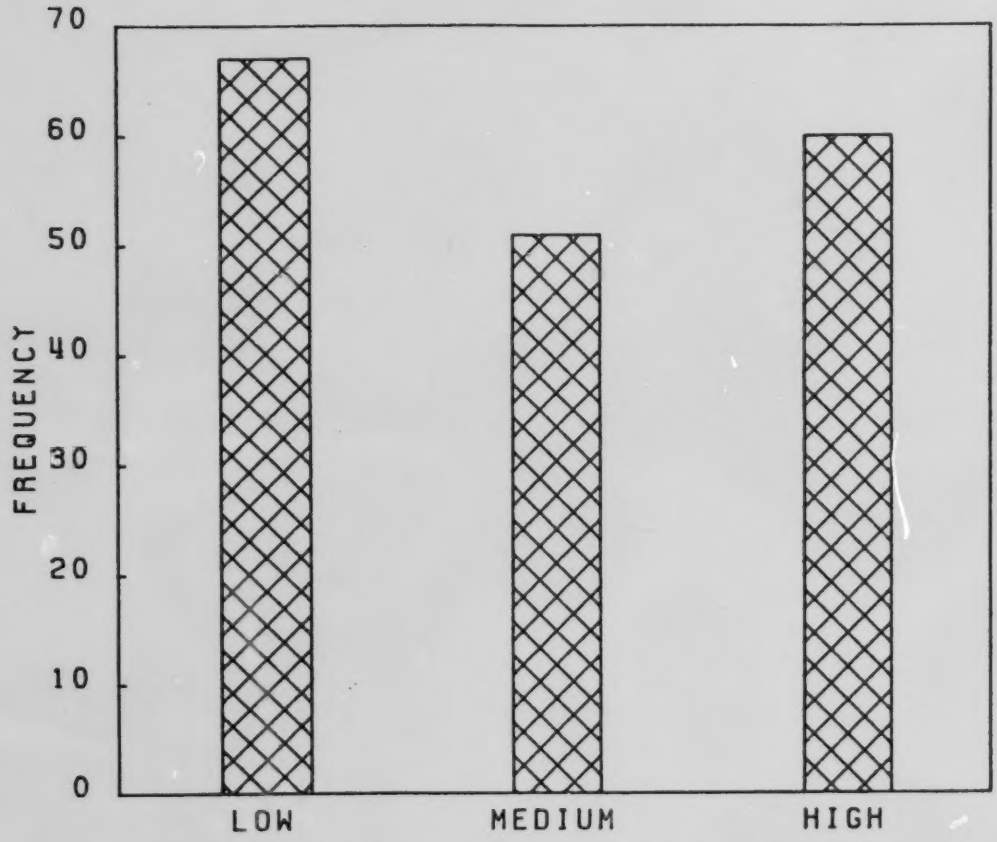

Figure 4.2 -- Frequency of Library Use

In Brazil it is important to note that even where a library uses an automated bibliographic system of some sort, the users do not have direct access to the automated system. In almost all cases users either send in their requests for information or have a profile of their interests kept at the library (Selective Dissemination of Information or SDI). The automated system is used by a librarian on behalf of the library user and the results are sent to the user, usually by mail. Because users do not have direct access to the automated systems, they are aware that a system exists but do not know much about it.

4.3. Evaluation of Library and Information Services

In most user studies, the user's evaluation of the service he is getting is the main focus of the study. User perception is only one dimension in evaluating any service, but it is important because the user's perception generally determines the extent to which the service is used.

The participants in the study were asked to evaluate the library they used according to six separate criteria; speed of service, pleasantness, accuracy of service, convenience of hours of operation, quality of the collection, and how up-to-date they felt the collection was. A clear distinction emerged between the evaluations of the collection and the evaluation of the library's services. Service rated high, but collection quality was rated much lower. Figure 4.3 shows this disparity. In both quality and currency of the collection, users gave substantially lower ratings than in other categories.

In all cases the users of BIREME rated their libraries slightly lower than the users of EMBRAPA and BINAGRI. However, only the categories of "speed of service" and "convenience of library hours" showed statistically significant differences.

Frequent library users tended to rate library performance higher than infrequent users. The analysis of responses from those who have travelled outside the country showed no

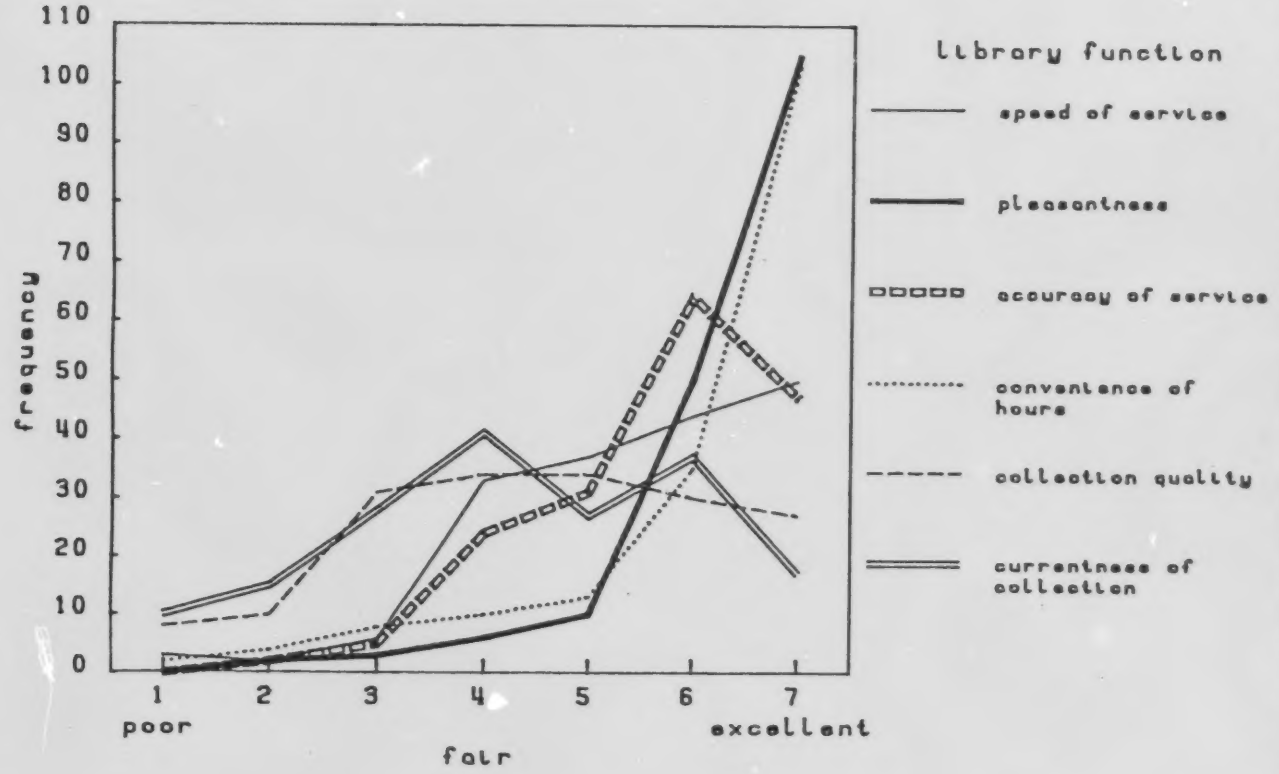

Figure 4.3 - Library Performance

significant difference in rating performance. Respondents who did graduate work outside Brazil similarly were not different in their ratings of library performance from those who studied in Brazil.

4. Economics

The questions probing economic factors showed that the respondents spend less on foreign journals than on foreign books, in spite of their response that they depend heavily on foreign journals. Expenditure for books varied over a wide range with an average estimated expenditure of U.S.$176.00. Average

personal expenditure on professional journals was U.S.$40.00. When asked if they ever fail to acquire necessary books or journals because of the expense involved, almost seventy-five percent of the respondents answered yes. The pattern that emerges is one where professionals acquire books for themselves, but let libraries acquire the journals.

In a follow-up question, the respondents were asked where they get information about new books in their area of specialization. It was noteworthy that for the physicians, booksellers and salesmen played a major role in providing information about new books. High cost surely inhibits the acquisition of books. Books are generally paid for in what are called "book dollars", calculated at twice the current exchange rate. Thus, booksellers charge at least double the price paid in The United States.

The economic situation in Brazil, particularly the large national debt and the negative balance of payments due mainly to oil imports, places a heavy burden on libraries and the users of libraries. Purchase of foreign publications is limited by law and made difficult by the regulations governing purchases of any foreign goods. In the federal universities, for example, library expenditures for foreign materials must be approved by officials in the national ministry of education. The economic factor may well be the single most important reason leading to the relatively low ratings given to the libraries on the quality and currency of the collections. In the areas of agricultural and

health sciences it is difficult to maintain a quality, up-to-date collection without extensive foreign purchases.

In his study of Brazilian geologists, M.B. Cunha found a similar pattern of personal libraries used to compensate for poor library collections. The geologists complained that their poor library facilities forced them to maintain an extensive personal library.[3]

4.5. Sharing policy

Closely related to economics is sharing policy. When economic resources are scarce, one solution is sharing existing resources and using policies of selective acquisitions, where each library agrees to acquire materials and then share these materials with the other libraries by interlibrary loan. Here only data on sharing policies among users was collected.

The respondents indicated that they lent books to colleagues more frequently than they borrowed books from colleagues. But the overall amount of borrowing and lending of personal books was rather small. The distribution is shown in Figure 4.4.

It is impossible to tell whether the result of more lending than borrowing is due to the fact that this population, as users

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[3] Cunha, Ibid., p.58.

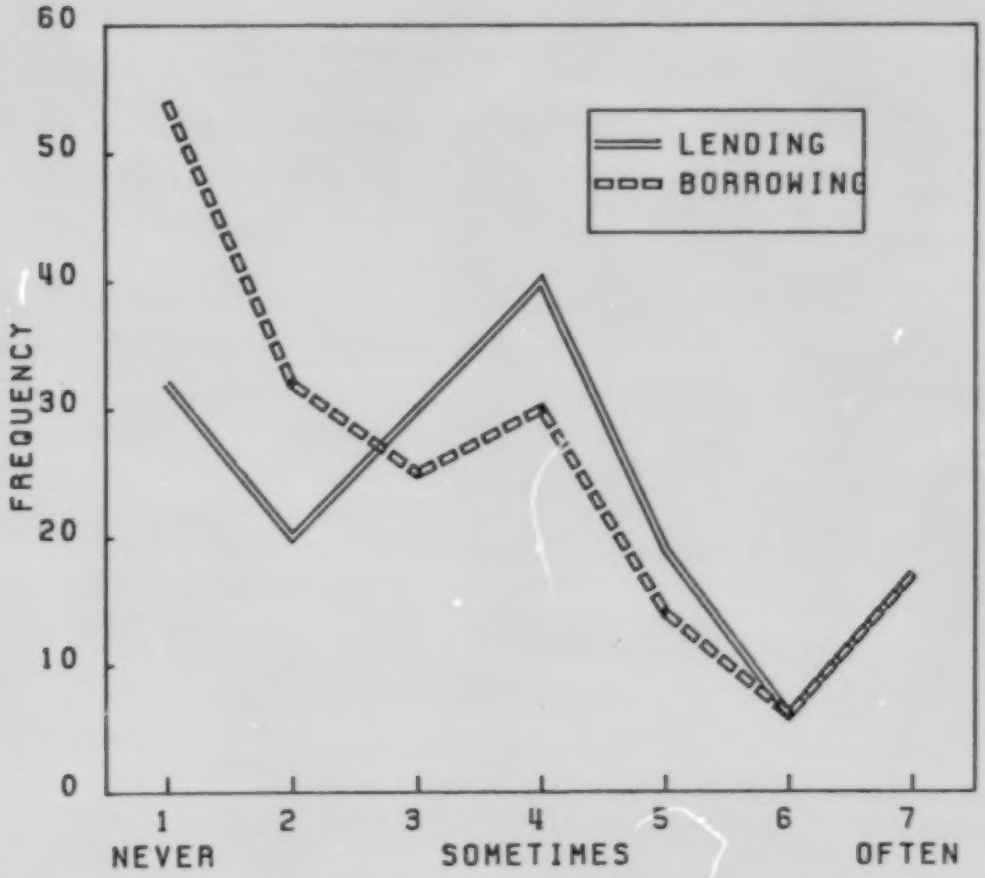

Figure 4.4 -- Borrowing and Lending of Books

of libraries, is more likely to be aware of books and own them than their colleagues are; or whether it is simply because borrowing, in the Brazilian culture, has a more negative connotation than lending, and respondents might be less likely to admit borrowing.

Two factors might affect personal borrowing or lending. On the one side is the need for exchanging materials due to the scarcity of books and journals. On the other side is the cost of books and journals. Since the materials are valuable, there would be an understandable reluctance to lend them. This is

expressed in a Brazilian saying, "Livro emprestado, livro perdido" (A lent book is a lost book).

4.6. Optimism - Pessimism

Optimism is perhaps too general a term to describe this concept. Essentially, our intent was to get users' evaluations of the current state of library service and information technology in Brazil. At the same time, we wanted to find out what progress users expected in the near future, or how optimistic they were that the situation would improve.

The respondents were asked not only for their opinion on the expected future effectiveness of library services but also for their opinion on the progress of science in general and in the areas relating to computers and information technology. The respondents have no special expertise with which to give an informed opinion; rather, we wanted to know what developments information users expected to see over the next few years. Figures 4.5 to 4.7 show the respondents' evaluations of the current state of the art and their expectations for the future. In all cases the respondents as a group indicated that they expected the situation in Brazil to improve, but modestly. The data of optimism relate closely to the data on dependency discussed below.

4.7. Cosmopolitanism

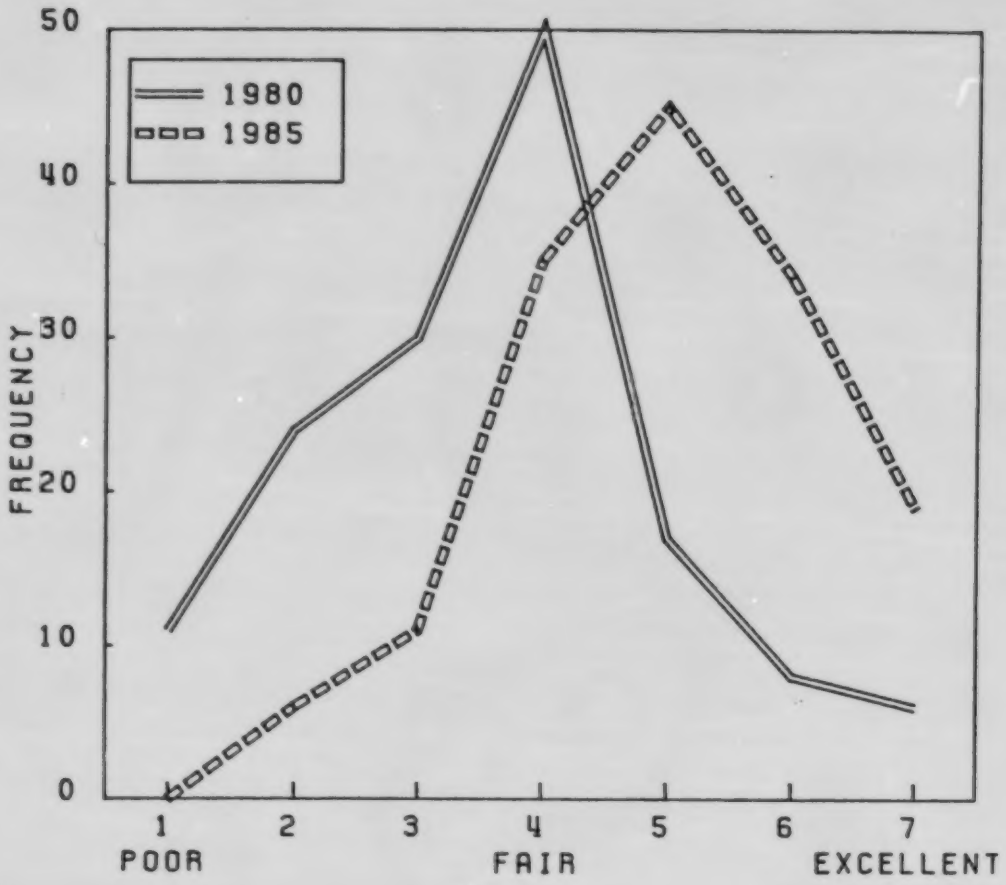

Figure 4.5 - Information Technology Evaluation -- Availability of Computers

The results of the questions related to cosmopolitanism were intended to test the hypothesis that respondents who spent a significant time abroad would have a view different from those who never left Brazil. This did not in fact turn out to be true. Virtually no statistically significant difference was found in the responses of those who had studied abroad. The questions in this category were intended only for use in conjunction with other questions.

4.8. Influence

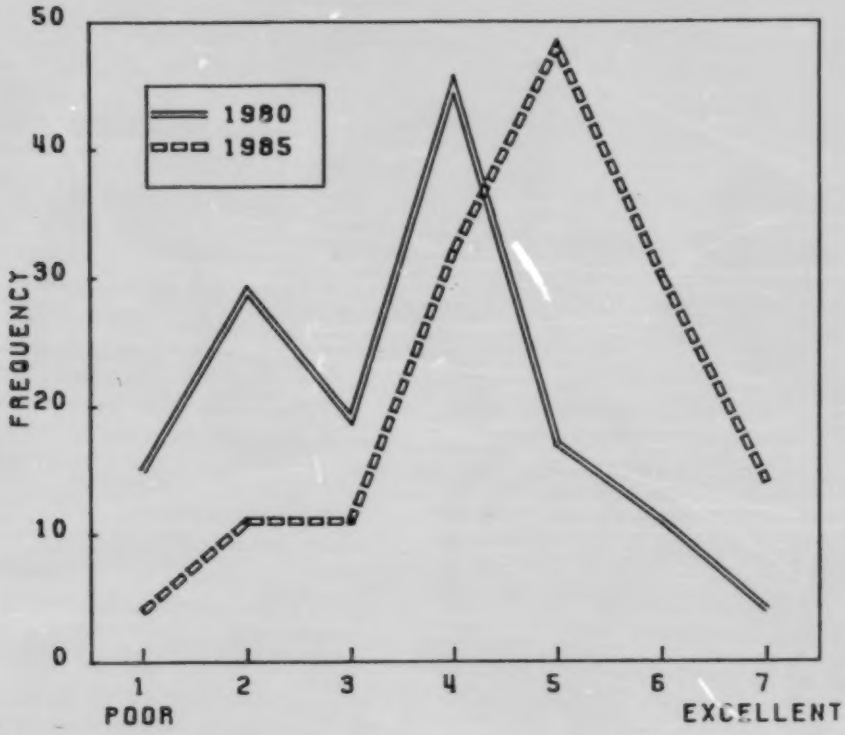

Figure 4.6--Information Technology Evaluation Databases

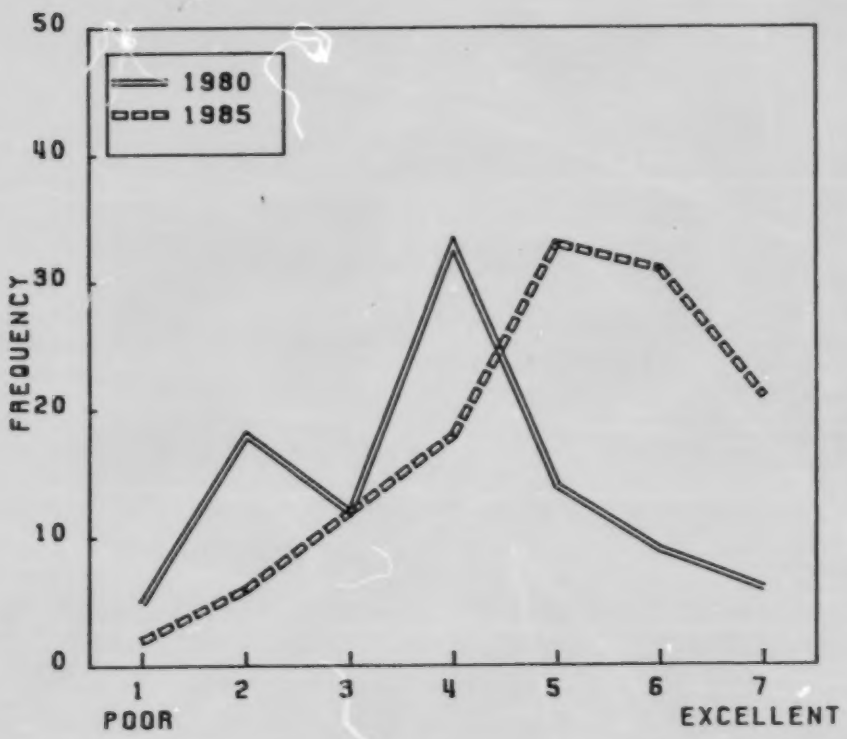

Figure 4.7--Information Technology Evaluation Trained Computer Personnel

The series of questions in this category yielded perhaps the most interesting results of the study. The respondents were asked how much influence they felt they had over various aspects of library operations including book acquisitions, hours of service, and expenditures on journals. In all cases the responses indicated a relatively low level of influence. When asked how much influence they should have, the responses were very different. Again in each case the respondents indicated that they should have much more influence over the library than they actually had. The difference was greatest in the area of library book acquisitions. Here the respondents felt they had little influence but should have much more.

In answering the questions regarding journal acquisition and library hours, the respondents indicated they had even less influence. When asked how much they should have the data show a significant desire for more influence, but not nearly as much as on book acquisitions. Clearly, the users want more influence on the purchase of materials and therefore on the contents of the collection. When viewed with the users' evaluation of the library showing a relatively low opinion of the collections, the data portray a compelling case for more user involvement in library activities, especially the acquisition of materials. The data are shown graphically in Figures 4.8 to 4.10.

4.9. Dependence

Of all the factors that set information users in developing

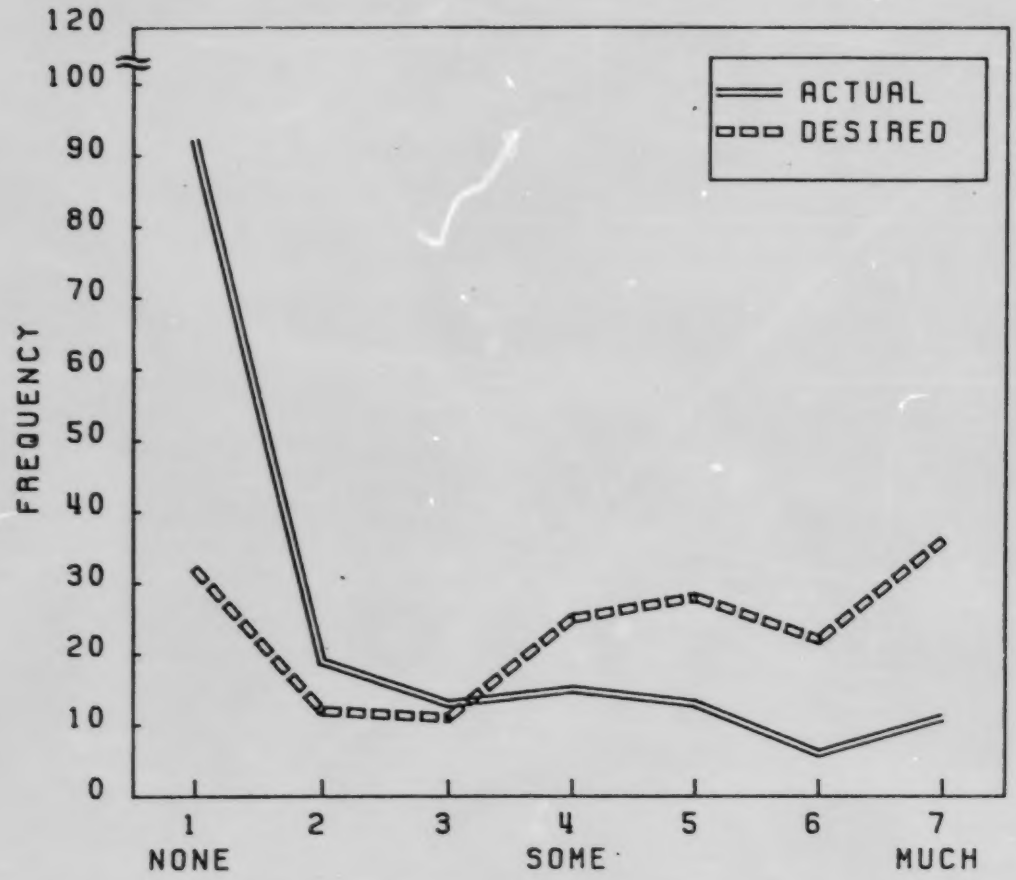

Figure 4.8 -- User Influence Over Libraries

countries apart from those in the industrialized countries, dependence on foreign resources is the most significant. A substantial number of questions were designed to assess the degree to which the users felt dependent on foreign information resources and to what extent they felt the situation would improve in the near term. As part of the investigation of dependency, questions were also posed concerning the adequacy of the international literature for Brazilian research needs.

Not surprisingly, the respondents indicated a relatively high degree of dependence on foreign materials. Figure 4.11 shows that few respondents felt that their research could be

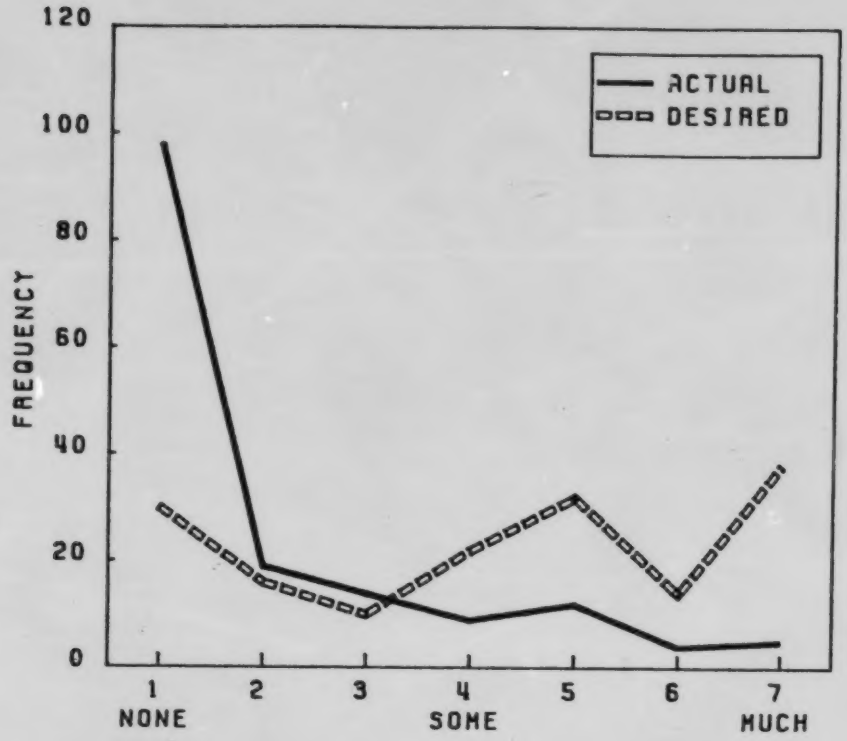

Figure 4.9--User Influence Over Journal Purchases

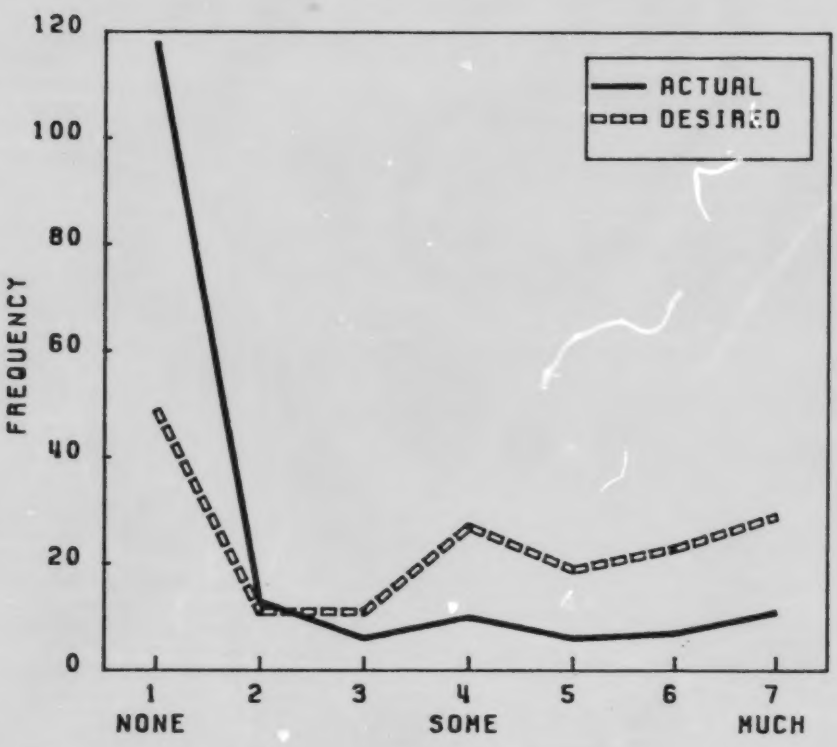

Figure 4.10--User Influence Over Library Operations

carried out effectively if they were restricted to Brazilian resources. When asked directly how effective Brazilian research

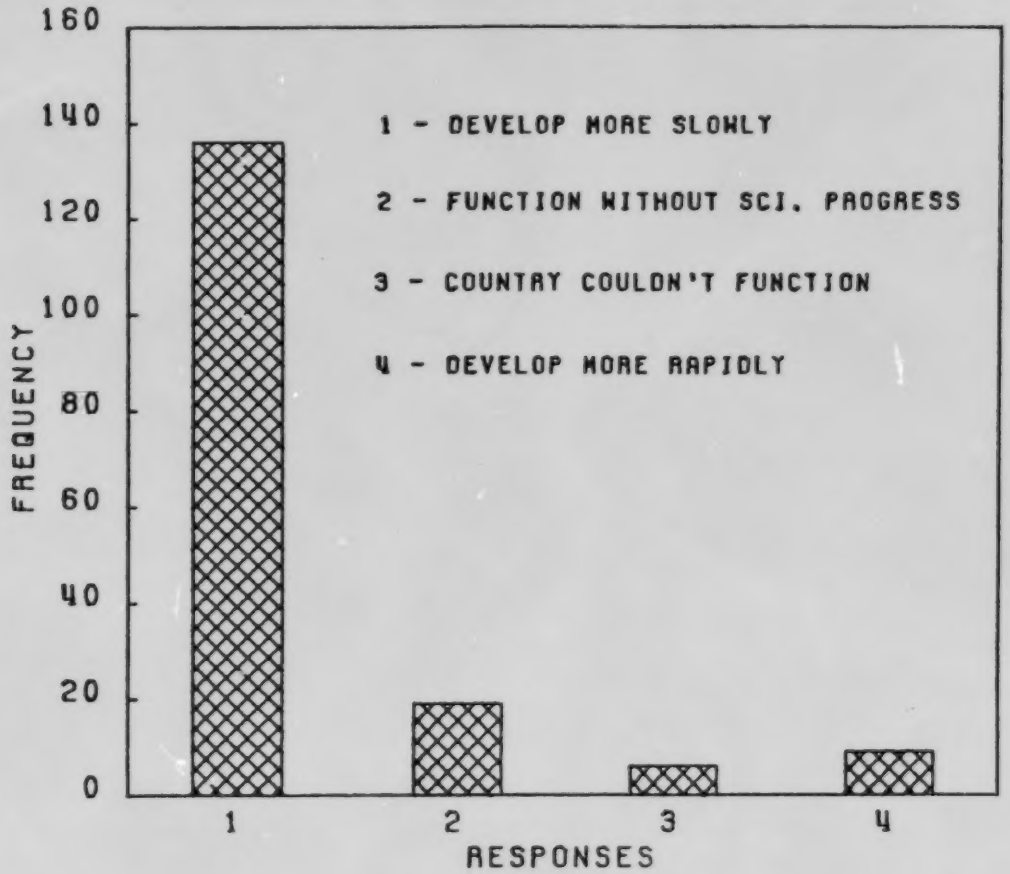

Figure 4.11 -- Brazilian Scientific Progress if Restricted to Brazilian Information Sources

would be if researchers were restricted to Brazilian information sources only, the results showed that most respondents felt the research would be relatively ineffective. (Figure 4.12).

The dependence on foreign literature was even more emphatically illustrated by the question asking whether local or foreign publications would be more effective in reaching colleagues in Brazil. Two thirds said foreign publications would

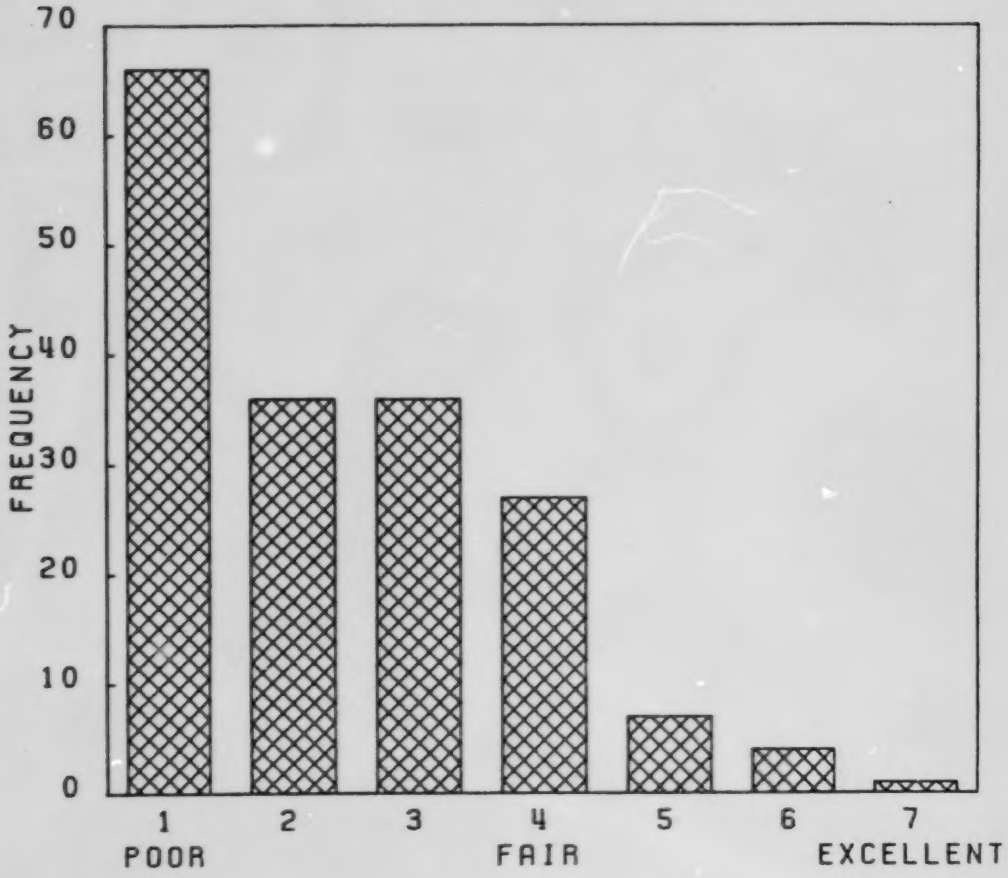

Figure 4.12 -- Effectiveness of Brazilian Research if Restricted to Brazilian Resources

be more effective, yet only one third of the respondents themselves subscribed to foreign journals.

On the question of the adequacy of the international literature for Brazilian research, opinion was almost evenly divided (Figure 4.13).

The respondents were asked to explain why they felt the way they did. Most responded that the international literature emphasized the industrial countries and that the situation in Brazil was different. Others indicated that the content of the foreign

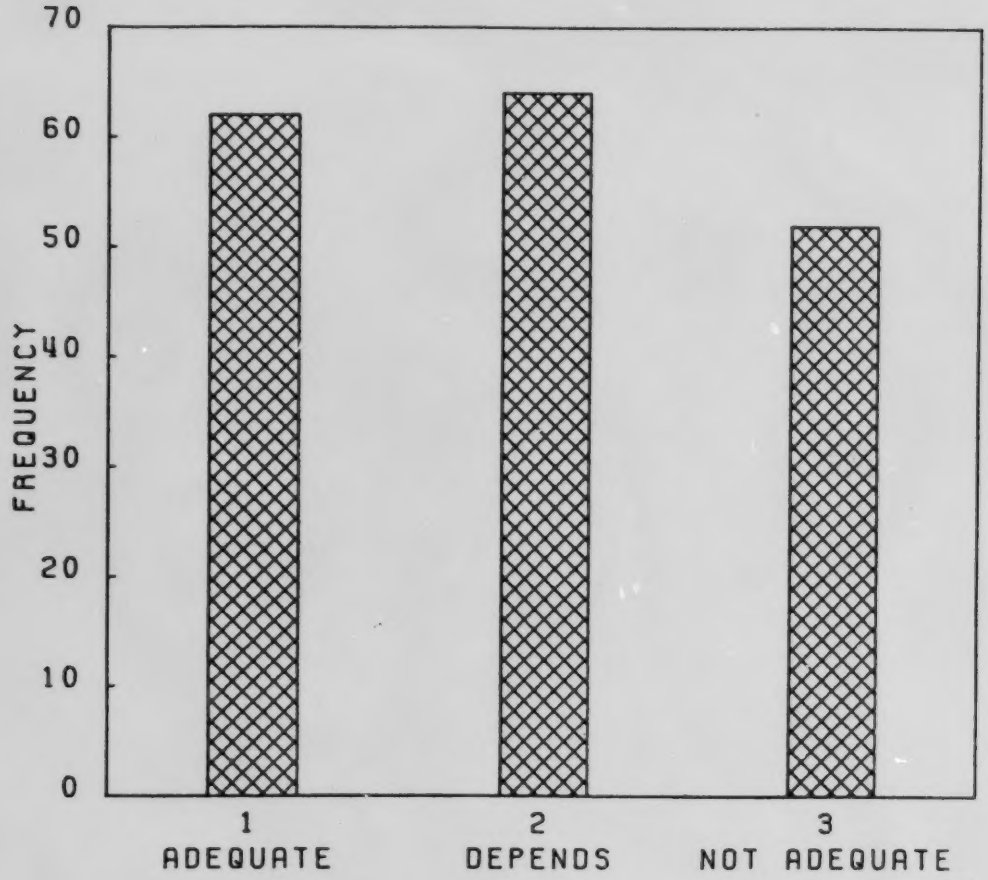

Figure 4.13 -- Adequacy of International Literature

materials was more sophisticated or complex than they needed. At the same time, approximately two thirds of the respondents indicated that they and their colleagues preferred to publish first in Brazilian journals. The same pattern was observed by Karmath and Malwad in the Indian Nuclear Energy Authority. They found that "one third (of Indian documents) is published abroad and so cannot form part of the Indian input for INIS".[4] It is

[4]Karmath, V.A., and Malwad, N.M. "Need-based mission-oriented Information Systems". In Symposium on Information Systems: Their Interconnection and Compatibility , Sept. 1974. Proceedings. Vienna: International Agency of Atomic Energy, 1975, p.205.

difficult to tell, but perhaps this seeming contradiction means that the researchers prefer to publish first in Brazil for idealistic reasons and in spite of their feeling that publishing in foreign journals would be more effective in reaching their colleagues. Perhaps, too, it is easier to be published in a Brazilian journal than in a journal in another country. When asked whether they trust Brazilian or foreign sources of information more, most respondents either trusted foreign sources more or both foreign and Brazilian equally. Only twelve percent trusted Brazilian resources more.

The library users' perception of the representation of Brazilian literature in international indexes and abstracts is shown in Figure 4.14. This is an important finding which indicates that the coverage of such literature should increase. Although there is little proof, there is a lingering suspicion that the major international information systems do not adequately cover the literature from developing countries.

Brazilian researchers share a common prejudice preferring the foreign to the domestic. Publication in foreign journals carries more prestige, yet foreign journal editors are felt to have a bias against authors from developing countries, and the foreign journals do not generally feature the specific problems of Brazil and are biased toward the concerns of the industrialized countries.

The researchers were asked to indicate what would happen if

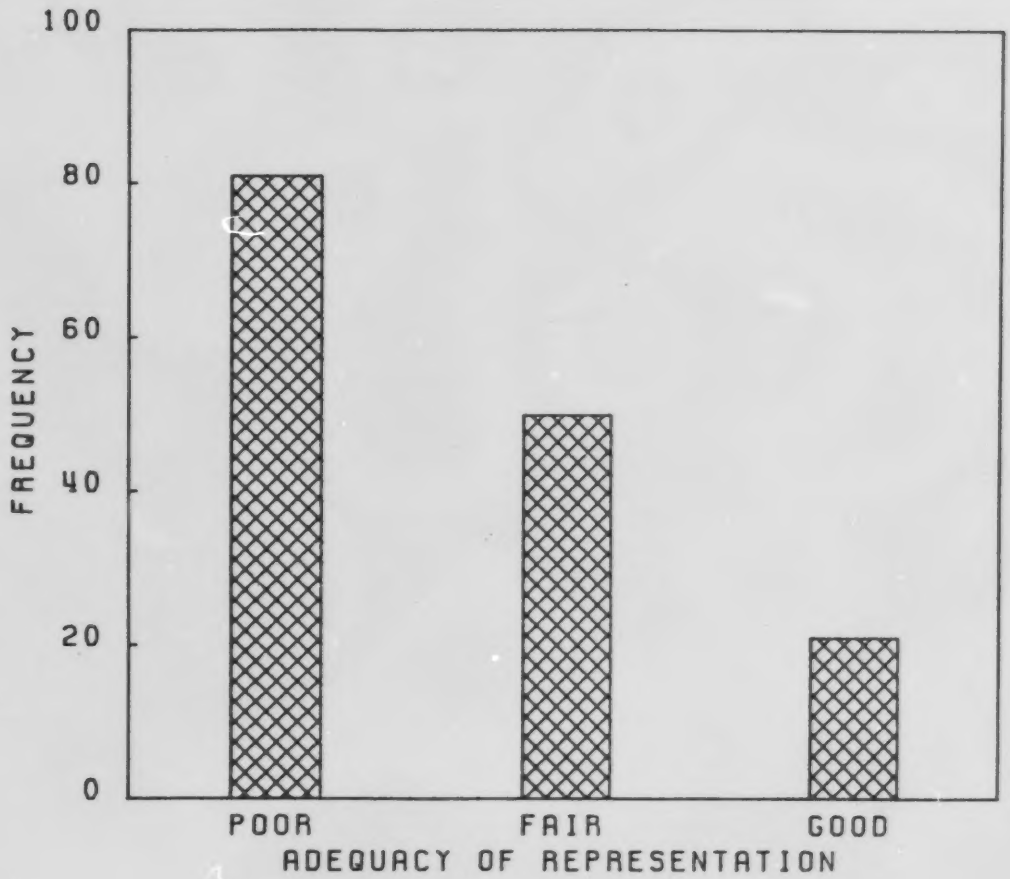

Figure 4.14 - Representation of Brazilian Books and Journals in International Indexes, Abstract Journals, and Bibliographies

Brazil were entirely cut off from foreign information in their field of work. Seventy-six percent indicated that the country would continue to develop, but more slowly. When asked to explain their response, most commented that research in Brazil was in fact dependent on foreign information resources and that Brazilian research was not sufficiently developed to be independent. Others stressed the general interdependency of scientific research worldwide. When asked to assess the degree of dependency in their area of research the respondents gave the answers shown in figure 4.15.

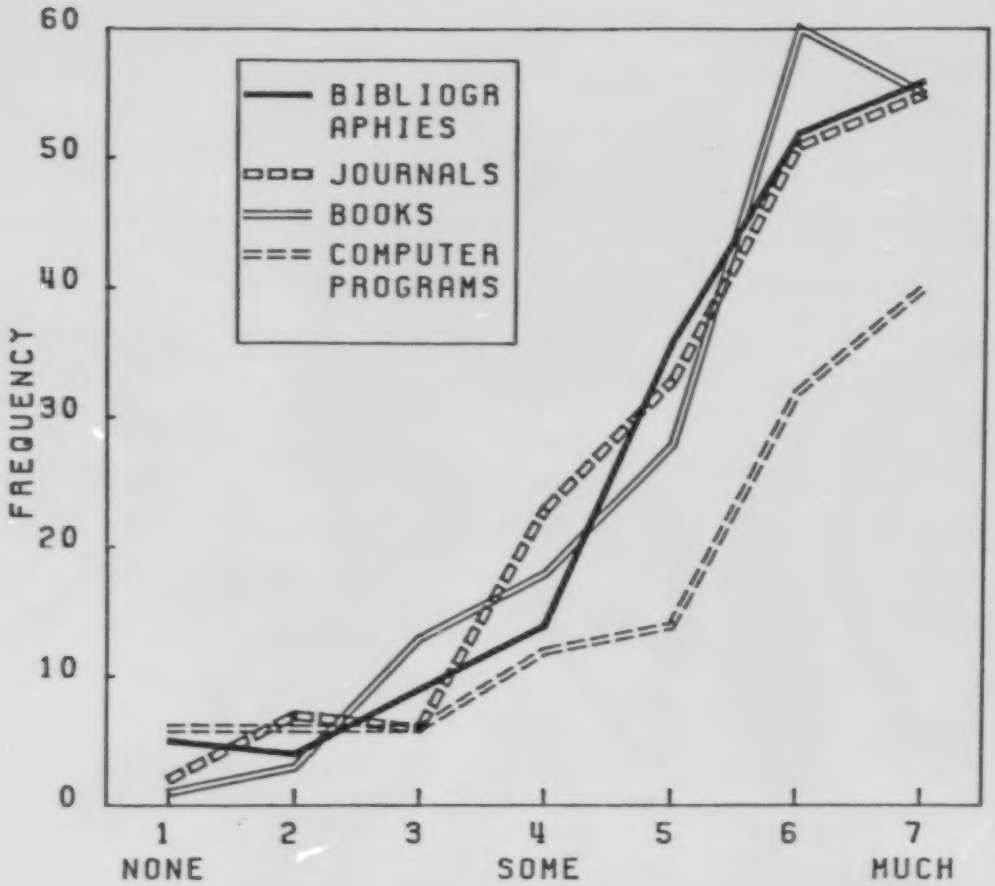

Figure 4.15 - Degree of Dependency

The lack of bibliographical control of the Brazilian literature is evidenced in several areas. In medicine, for example, ten percent of Brazilian journals are not indexed in any source, either national or international, despite the fact that national bibliographies are trying to cover exhaustively all the literature of a specific area.[8]

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[8]Poblacion, Dinah A. "Periodicos biomedicos brasilieros: problemas de producao e normalizacao". Congresso Brasileiro de Biblioteconomia e Documentacao, 10th. Curitiba, July 22-27, 1979. Anais. Curitiba (Parana): Associacao Bibliotecaria do Parana, 1979. V.2, p. 581.

The quality of journal collection by Brazilian libraries needs improvement. In 1980, Dulce dos Santos et.al. surveyed the completeness of journal collections in libraries linked to the Brazilian National Union Catalog of Periodicals in the area of Chemistry. They found that of the fifty-five titles analyzed, forty-four do not exist in a complete set in any library. Only one of the journals was found complete in as many as nine Brazilian libraries.[1] The researchers were asked to assess the degree of dependency on (a) foreign bibliographies, (b) foreign journals, (c) foreign books, and (d) foreign computer programs. The responses indicate that the greatest degree of dependence is in the area of foreign bibliographies. This is perhaps a reflection of the relatively little bibliographic data available in Brazil at this time, as well as the lack of adequate bibliographic control of the Brazilian scientific literature.

The researchers were asked if they believed that in the next five years Brazil would be able to substitute a national system for the international bibliographic systems currently used. Only twenty three percent responded affirmatively. Brazil has a general policy of import substitution. Because of the serious balance of payments deficits and foreign debt, the country strongly encourages substituting local products for foreign ones. This is true in the area of scientific information

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[1]Santos, Dulce dos, et al. "Resultados preliminares do projeto de avaliacao de periodicos em ciencia e tecnologia". Reuniao Brasiliera de Ciencia da Informacao, 2nd., Rio de Janeiro, 1980. Anais. Rio de Janeiro: IBICT, 1980, p.292. four microfiche.

as well. The Brazilian government is developing an on line system where bibliographic data bases are leased or purchased and made available in Brazil.

Those who did not believe that a Brazilian system could be substituted within five years were asked to give a reason. Most felt that five years was not enough time. Others commented that adequate financial resources were not available or that international information exchange does not permit total independence. In terms of the researchers' actual preferences for a hypothetical local system or an international system covering Brazilian materials, the respondents were about equally divided

5- Discussion

Relatively little is known about the exact role that scientific and technical information play in the social and economic development of a country such as Brazil. It is not known, for example, whether the generation of a scientific literature is a precursor to development or a by-product of development. Even more perplexing is the exact nature of what has been called technology transfer, more specifically the transfer of scientific and technological information from an industrialized to a less developed country and its subsequent use.

Studies have shown a dramatic increase in scientific and technical activity in Brazil and with it a parallel increase in scientific information generated and published in the country. One study by Morel[1] showed that the number of scientific papers published by Brazilians increased fourfold between 1967 and 1974. From 1960 to 1978 the Brazilian Gross Domestic Product rose from US$38 billion to US$130.5 billion.[2] What has not been shown is the link between the economic growth and the growth of the research component of the economy. In absolute terms, Brazilian scientific production remains an almost insignificant part of total world output. The actual total production of

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[1]Morel, R. "Um Estudo sobre a Producao Cientifica Brasileira, Segundo os Dados do Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)." Ciencia da Informacao 6(1977).

[2]Statistical Abstracts of Latin America. 20(1980), p.12.

scientific papers by Brazilians is much greater than those included in foreign indexes, but nevertheless the output is small by world standards.

The development of an independent scientific capability is clearly a goal of the Brazilian government. It is a necessity for Brazil to reduce its dependence on foreign technology. In reviewing the literature on science and technology policy in Brazil. Fabio S. Erber[3] shows how complex the relationships are between science, technology and social policy. He considers the role of science and technology in capitalist economic development, the problem of technological dependency, the diffusion of innovation, and the role of the state in the development of science and technology in Brazil. All of these factors are involved in the use of scientific information and the formulation of effective information policy.

What emerges from the present study is a consistent view on the part of Brazilian professionals that the international scientific literature does not adequately deal with problems that are specifically Brazilian. Yet there is widespread acknowledgement that Brazil is to a large extent dependent on the international literature and does not have adequate national resources for its needs. There is optimism that the institutions will improve but not necessarily in a dramatic way. This view of

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[3]Erber, Fabio S. "Science and Technology Policy in Brazil: a Review of the Literature." Latin American Research Review 16 (Jan.1981): 3-56.

dependency is echoed by the recent studies on technological dependence cited by Erber.

In analyzing the transfer of technology to Brazil as opposed to the indigenous development of technology, two of the studies[4,5] show how the realities of the marketplace in Brazil work to favor the licensing of imported technology rather than development of local technology. The importer of technology has the clear advantage because he generally pays for it only after the product is sold, as a percentage of sales, while the development of local technology requires the risk of investment before the product reaches the market. The time lag inherent in developing local technology also greatly favors the importer of technology.[4]

A similar dilemma emerges from the current study, where the Brazilian researchers recognize that it is easier to reach their Brazilian colleagues by publishing in foreign journals as opposed to Brazilian journals. This is a realistic acknowledgement of the inadequacy of Brazilian scientific publishing as well as an indication of the greater prestige associated with publishing in foreign journals. At the same time

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[4]Erber, Fabio S. "Technological Development and State Intervention: a Study of the Brazilian Capital Goods Industry." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Sussex, England, 1977.

[5]Dahlman, C. "From Technological Dependence to Technological Development: the case of USIMINAS Steel Plant in Brazil." Buenos Aires: BID/CEPAL, 1978. Mimeo.

[4]Erber, Fabio S., "Science and Technology Policy...", p. 22.

such behavior further delays the development of the local information resources because less is published locally.

Such dilemmas seem to characterize many of the problems of the less developing countries. Often activities that are most effective in the short run increase the long term dependency. The countries have little choice since they do not have resources to invest in the necessary long term strategies. Another factor mitigating against long term strategies is the government's natural desire for fast results, not waiting for a medium or long range program.

In evaluating their libraries, respondents gave generally high marks to the staff that is serving them, but showed less satisfaction with the quality of the materials available to them. This again points to a dilemma. Improvement in library service can be accomplished domestically by better training and larger personnel budgets. Improvement of the collection inevitably means the acquisition of foreign publications at high cost in foreign currency. Fortunately, some solutions are beginning to emerge in the form of more effective interlibrary loan among Brazilian institutions and the acquisition of foreign materials on demand instead of the acquisition of large collections of foreign materials. But progress is slow and confined to larger libraries.

The Brazilian Institute for Scientific and Tecnonolgical Information (IBICT) tried unsuccessfully to initiate a policy of

cooperative acquisition among major Brazilian libraries in the 1960's. The idea remains a good one.

Another possible way of improving access to information is cooperation among nations at a similar stage of development. Brazil is beginning to explore this area as one of great promise. Under the sponsorship of the United Nations a number of efforts are underway to create international information sytems, such as AGRIS, where developing countries share equally.

The potential benefits of cooperation among developing countries are great. Politically and economically the ever present dependence on the industrialized nations is reduced. Pooling resources has economic advantages, and perhaps most importantly the information contained in such systems would more directly address the special needs and problems of developing nations. Unfortunately, cooperation has been slow and difficult and has not been greatly encouraged by the industrialized nations who view such systems as competition in potentially lucrative markets. Cooperation of the industrialized nations is essential because they are the sources of so much of the information.

Perhaps the most dramatic results of the study are the data showing the desire of library users to have greater influence over the library, especially over library acquisitions. The library is perceived by the users to be more responsive to its administratively superior agency than to users. This is

consistent with the general structure of Brazilian governmental agencies, and almost all libraries are under the aegis of a governmental agency. It might be that the degree of library responsiveness to users is related to the type of governmental structure: the more centralized and hierarchical the government, the less responsive the agencies are to their constituents. This would be an interesting subject for future research.

Brazilian researchers are still largely dependent on foreign information resources. The largest and best libraries are rapidly improving and working to meet the needs of their users. The current study, however, is a study of the elite among Brazilian library users and does not show how widespread the progress is. In almost every field the largest and best institutions in Brazil are among the best in the world. The problem of underdevelopment only emerges when the second and third level institutions are examined. This is true of hospitals, schools, research centers, and no less of libraries. Only a very few libraries have the capability of serving sophisticated researchers. The real test of Brazil's library development will be the effort to bring a high level of service to all its libraries.

Often the problem of access to information in a developing country is put in terms of advanced communication technology. In the United States a great many libraries have access to very large bibliographic data bases because the technology required for them is a relatively inexpensive computer terminal and a

telephone. In Brazil the libraries we studied have access to a part of these massive international data resources, but they disseminate the information to their users by conventional means, usually by mail. Clearly, access to the information is a necessary first step, but dealing with the telecommunications problem is only part of the solution.

Information is a peculiar resource. Its value is determined not by its quantity but by its quality, timeliness and relevance. Information that does not have a specific immediate use ceases to be a resource and becomes a cost.[7] The new computer and telecommunication technologies create an opportunity to move enormous amounts of data and information. In any given subject a thorough automated search often produces a flood of information. The culling of the mass of material is a time consuming trial and error process that adds greatly to the cost of whatever useful information is extracted. Clearly, gaining access to the world's information resources is a necessary step, but just as important is the development of the infrastructure to use the information effectively. The material must be selected, evaluated, modified (translated and summarized) and then disseminated to those who can make use of it. These tasks are complex and require well trained librarians and subject specialists.

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[7]Clippinger, J. H. "Datanets and the Third World." Telecommunications Policy 1 (June 1977): 264-266.

Since the costs associated with the providing of scientific and technical information are great, the question of weighting costs against benefits becomes important. Such an analysis must consider many factors. Information costs may be more tolerable in some subject areas or economic sectors than in others. Perhaps medical and agricultural information, because of its immediate value to people, justifies higher costs than social science information. These are important areas for further studies.

Brazil's commitment to the development of the research sector of the economy over the past ten years, resulting in massive government support of higher education and scientific research, has been truly impressive.' There has been a dramatic growth in all indicators of scientific progress. The number of scientific journals published in Brazil increased forty-six percent between 1966 and 1975, and the number of dissertations (masters and Ph.D.) increased tenfold between 1969 and 1977.[8] Table 5.1 shows the growth of Brazilian graduate education programs. The output of scientific information as well as the demand for it has increased proportionately.

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[8]Carvalho, M.B.P. De, and Barreto, A. De A., "Scientific and Technical Communication in Brazil: Statistical Indicators for Primary Publications" in Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Meeting: American Society for Information Science, ed. Benenfeld, A.R., White Plains, N.Y., Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc. 1980, p.211.

Table 5.1 -- Growth in Brazilian Higher Education 1975 to 1978

TYPE	1975	1978	GROWTH
Graduate Courses:			
Master's level	420	631	+50.2%
Doctoral level	82	137	+67.0%
Graduate Students:			
Master's	16,002	20,091	+50.5%
Doctoral	1,258	1,468	+16.6%

Source: Anuario Estatistico do Brasil 1977 and 1979.

A detailed plan developed by IBICT* gives an indication of Brazil's priorities. There are six major areas with thirty projects in the plan. The highest priority is given to the development of a national information system, starting with interlibrary loan and continuing on to self-contained information retrieval systems. The organization will actively promote the development of interlibrary loan programs both domestically and with foreign countries. A high priority is given to the training of people to create and maintain information services. According to the plan, Brazil will continue to develop data base services and national bibliographic control while at the same time continuing to participate in international information exchange. Also given

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*Instituto Brasileiro de Informacao em Ciencia e Tecnologia. "Plano indicativo de acao para 1981." Brasilia : Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico, Instituto Brasileiro de Informacao em Ciencia e Tecnologia, Fevereiro 1981. 17p.

high priority is the creation of a national policy regarding scientific and technical information. When the national policy is articulated, the future role of scientific and technical information in Brazil will become clearer. If present efforts are an indication, information activities will play an important part in Brazil's national development.

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APPENDIX A
DATA CODEBOOK

***** CODEBOOK ****

ar 1 Col 1/2/3 Width=3

Questionnaire no.

001-225

Var 2 Col 4 Width=1

Card no.

1

Var 3 Col 5 Width=1 Label=Infosys

Which system?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa

3.INFOSYS	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP
N= 178	55	65	58
MARG%	30.9	36.5	32.6

Var 4 Col 6 Width=1 Label=City

City

1=RIO
2=SP
3=BSB
4=BHZ

4.CITY	RIO	SP	BSB	BHZ
N= 178	42	55	51	30
MARG%	23.6	30.9	28.7	16.9

Var 5 Col 7 Width 1 Label=Q.1

Which is the library that you use most frequently?

1=Name of the library
2=Does not use libraries (Go to Q.22)

5.Q.1USE	YES	NO
N= 178	176	2
MARG%	98.9	1.1

Var 6 Col 8 Width=1 Label=Q.1a

Is the library you named part of --------- (NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION) or not?

1=Yes (If 1 go to Q.2)

2=No
8=DK
9=NA

6.Q.1AORG	MISS	YES	NO
N= 174	4	145	29
MARG%		83.3	16.7

*** NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS ***

Q.1b --- To which organization does the library belong?

Var 7 Col 9 Width=1 Label=Q.2

How frequently do you use the library for your professional work?

1-8 where
1=Never (If 1 go to Q.3)
3=Rarely
5=Sometimes
7=Frequently
8=DK
9=NA

7.Q.2FREQ	MISS	NEVER	RARE	(4)	SOMET	(6)	FREQ
N= 176	2	1	4	2	46	26	97
MARG%		.6	2.3	1.1	26.1	14.8	55.1

Var 8 Col 10 Width=1 Label=Q.2a

Did you use the library last week?

1=yes
2=no
9=na

8.Q.2A	MISS	YES	NO
N= 163	15	97	66
MARG%		59.5	40.5

Var 9 Col 11 Width=1 Label=Q.3

Do you use other libraries in (Name of City)?

1=yes
2=no(if no go to Q.4)
9=NA

9.Q.3	MISS	YES	NO
N= 174	4	120	54
MARG%		69.0	31.0

Var 10 Col 12 Width=1 Label=Q.3a

How frequently do you use other libraries?

1-8 where
1=Never
3=Rarely
5=Sometimes

7=Frequently
9=NA

10.Q.3A	MISS	(2)	RARE	(4)	SOMET	(6)	FREQ
N= 121	57	4	32	9	60	4	12
MARG%		3.3	26.4	7.4	49.6	3.3	9.9

Var 11 Col 13 Width=1 Label=Q.3b

Do you encounter difficulty in using other libraries?

1-8 where
1=Never
4=Sometimes
7=Much
8=DK
9=NA

11.Q.3B	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 121	57	60	5	5	39	2	4	5	1
MARG%		49.6	4.1	4.1	32.2	1.7	3.3	4.1	.8

*** NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS ***

Q.3c --- Which other libraries do you use?

Var 12 Col 14 Width=1 Label=Q.4

Do you sometimes ask to borrow books or journals from libraries in other cities?

1=yes
2=no (If 2 go to Q.5)
9=NA

12.Q.4	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	80	96
MARG%		45.5	54.5

Var 13 Col 15 Width=1 Label=Q.4a

Did you encounter difficulty in getting the books or journals?

1-9 where
1=None
4=Some
7=Much
8=DK
9=NA

13.Q.4A	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH
N= 79	99	31	10	6	13	5	1	13
MARG%		39.2	12.7	7.6	16.5	6.3	1.3	16.5

Var 14 Col 16 Width=1 Label=Q.4b

Did you get a photocopy or did the library lend you the original?

1=Xerox

2=Original
3=Both
9=NA

14.Q.4B	MISS	XEROX	ORIG	BOTH
N= 79	99	51	17	11
MARG%		64.6	21.5	13.9

*** NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS ***

Q.4c --- Which libraries in other cities did you use?

Var 15,16,17 Col 17/18/19 Width=3 Label=Q.5

In general, how do you learn of new books or journal articles in your professional area?
For new books, which method is most important for you? Second most important? Third?

OBS: VAR 15 COL 17=First
VAR 16 COL 18=Second
VAR 17 COL 19=Third

1=Conferences and meetings
2=In courses
3=Talking with colleagues
4=Visiting libraries
5=Reading journals
6=Book salesmen
9=NA

15.Q.5BKAC1	MISS	CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N= 173	5	20	13	13	31	75	21
MARG%		11.6	7.5	7.5	17.9	43.4	12.1

16.Q.5BKAC2	MISS	CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N= 170	8	28	15	36	31	41	19
MARG%		16.5	8.8	21.2	18.2	24.1	11.2

17.Q.5BKAC3	MISS	CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N= 157	21	39	26	28	29	21	14
MARG%		24.8	16.6	17.8	18.5	13.4	8.9

Var 18,19,20 Col 20/21/22 WIDTH=3 Label=Q.5a

And for journal articles? Which is the most important method? Second most important? Third?

OBS: VAR 18 COL 20=First
VAR 19 COL 21=Second
VAR 20 COL 22=Third

1=Conferences and meetings
2=In courses
3=Talking with colleagues
4=Visiting libraries
5=Reading journals
6=Book salesmen
9=NA

18.Q.5AJAC1	MISS	CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N= 172	6	11	6	8	56	89	2
MARG%		6.4	3.5	4.7	32.6	51.7	1.2

19.Q.5AJAC2	MISS	CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N= 162	16	25	14	41	36	41	5
MARG%		15.4	8.6	25.3	22.2	25.3	3.1

20.Q.5AJAC3		CONF	COURS	CONV	VISIT	JOURN	VEND
N=178		41	29	39	15	9	8
MARG%		23.0	16.3	21.9	8.4	5.1	4.5

Var 21 COL 23 WIDTH=1 Label=Q.6

How good is your library's service in informing you about the acquisition of books or journals in your area?
In the case of new books, how good is the library's service?

1-8 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
0=Never received anything
9=NA

21.Q.6BKSER	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 176	2	21	12	3	28	24	20	50	18
MARG%		11.9	6.8	1.7	15.9	13.6	11.4	28.4	10.2

Var 22 Col 24 Width=1 Label=Q.6a

And in the case of new journals, how is the service?

1-8 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
0=Never received anything
9=NA

22.Q.6A	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 175	3	19	10	6	31	18	25	49	17
MARG%		10.9	5.7	3.4	17.7	10.3	14.3	28.0	9.7

Var 23 Col 25 Width=1 Label=Q.7

Do you use indexes, abstract journals or international bibliographies?

1=yes
2=No (If 2 go to Var 25)
9=NA

23.Q.7ABS	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	157	19
MARG%		89.2	10.8

Var 24 Col 26 Width=1 Label=Q.7a

In your opinion, are Brazilian books and journal adequately represented in indexes, abstract journals and international bibliographies that you use?

1=yes
2=no
3=fair
8=dk
9=NA

24.Q.7A	MISS	YES	NO	FAIR	DK
N= 157	21	21	81	50	5
MARG%		13.4	51.6	31.8	3.2

Var 25 Col 27 Width=1 Label=Q.8

In general, do you find it easy or difficult to obtain the books and journals necessary for your work? In the case of books:

1-9 where
1=easy
7=difficult
8=DK
9=NA
(If 1,2,3 go to Q.8-B)

25.Q.8DIFF	MISS	EASY	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	DIFF
N= 174	4	30	13	23	38	22	21	27
MARG%		17.2	7.5	13.2	21.8	12.6	12.1	15.5

Var 26 Col 28/29 Width=2 Label=Q.8a

Why?
10-99 where
*** 10=Difficult related to the library
11=Budget problems/Lack of money
12=Delay in the acquisition process
13=Lack of information
14=There is no interlibrary-loan/Lack in the serial collection
15=Old collection/Collection not up-to-date
16=Library does not have the book/Book collection is incomplete
17=No union catalog
18=Difficult to find in the library/Does not know in how to use the library
19=Library does not have the document/Consult in another library/Utilise the interlibrary-loan

*** 20=Difficult related to the respondent(R)
21=Language barrier
22=Respondent buys the book she/she needs

*** 30=General difficulties
31=Red tape/Bureaucracy
32=Importation of books/Books of the speciality are imported
33=High cost of books
34=Delay in the acquisition
35=New area of specialization/Brazilian bibliography is new
36=Other reason

88=DK
99=NA

26.Q.8AWHY	MISS	MONEY	ACQPRC	INFO	NOILL	DATED	INCOMP	CATAL C
N= 110	68	4	6	3	2	9	11	1
MARG%		3.6	5.5	2.7	1.8	8.2	10.0	.9
		(18)	(19)	(21)	(22)	(31)	(32)	(33)
		ANTFI	ILL	LANG	BUYS	BUREA	FORBKS	COST
		9	2	2	2	3	19	3
MARG%		8.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	17.3	2.7

(34)	(35)	(36)	DK	
ACQ	AREA	OTHER		
11	15	7	1	
MARG%	10.0	13.6	6.4	.9

Var 27 Col 30 Width=1 Label=Q.8b

In the case of journals?

1-9 where
1=easy
7=difficult
8=dk
9=NA
(If 1,2,3 go to Q.9)

27.Q.8B	MISS	EASY	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	DIFF
N= 174	4	41	18	25	35	20	16	19
MARG%		23.6	10.3	14.4	20.1	11.5	9.2	10.9

Var 28 Col 31/32 Width=2 Label=Q.8c

Por que?
10-99 where
*** 10=Difficulty related to the library
11=Budget/Lack of money
12=Library does not renew the subscription

13=Lack of information about the title/Difficult of acess/
Difficult to find the title
14=Old collection/Not up-to-date
15=Incomplete collection

16=Lack of an union catalog
17=Library delays in the acquisition of a title or in the
provision of a photocopy
18=There is no interlibrary-loan

*** 20=Related to the respondent(R)
21=Language barrier
22=R subscribes the journals

*** 30=General difficulties
31=Importation/Problems of money exchange/

32=High cost of periodical subscriptions
33=New area of specialization/Few titles related to the

subject
34=Difficult in obtaining a copy from the author
35=Other difficult

88=DK
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
28.Q.8CWHY	MISS	MONEY	SUBSCR	ACCESS	DATED	INCOMP	CATAL	ACQ
N= 92	86	10	2	8	1	23	1	14
MARG%		10.9	2.2	8.7	1.1	25.0	1.1	15.2

	(18)	(21)	(22)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
	NOILL	LANG	HASBKS	IMPORT	COST	AREA	CANGET
	1	3	1	12	2	6	1
MARG%	1.1	3.3	1.1	13.0	2.2	6.5	1.1

	OTHER	DK
	6	1
MARG%	6.5	1.1

Var 29 Col 33 Width=1 Label=Q.9

How often do you have a reference or bibliographic citation and cannot get the book or article in question?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Frequently
8=dk
9=NA

29.Q.9	MISS	NEVER	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ
N= 174	4	11	29	39	49	29	7	10
MARG%		6.3	16.7	22.4	28.2	16.7	4.0	5.7

Var 30 Col 34 Width=1 Label=Q.10

Do you recommend new titles of books or journals for the library to purchase ?

1=Never (if 1 go to Q.12)
2=Sometimes
3=Often
(If 2,3 go to Q.10-A)
9=NA

30.Q.10	MISS	NEVER	SOMET	OFTEN
N= 176	2	47	89	40
MARG%		26.7	50.6	22.7

Var 31 Col 35 Width=1 Label=Q.10a

In general are they acquired ?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Often
8=dk

9=NA

31.Q.10	MISS	NEVER	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ	DK
N= 125	53	13	15	22	17	22	9	26	1
MARG%		10.4	12.0	17.6	13.6	17.6	7.2	20.8	.8

Var 32 Col 36 Width=1 Label=Q.10b

Are you informed if the library acquires them?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Often
8=dk
9=NA

32.Q.10B	MISS	NEVER	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ	DK
N= 124	54	27	4	5	6	3	14	64	1
MARG%		21.8	3.2	4.0	4.8	2.4	11.3	51.6	.8

Var 33 Col 37 Width=1 Label=Q.11

Has it ever occurred that the library was unable to purchase a book or journal that you needed ?

1=yes
2=no (if 2 to to Q.12)
9=NA

33.Q.11CNTB	MISS	YES	NO
N= 145	33	66	79
MARG%		45.5	54.5

Var 34 Col 38 Width=1 Label=Q.11a

How often does this occur?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Frequently
8=dk
9=NA

34.Q.11AFRQ	MISS	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ
N= 66	112	10	7	16	9	8	16
MARG%		15.2	10.6	24.2	13.6	12.1	24.2

Var 35 Col 39 Width=1 Label=Q.12a

Please evaluate the performance of the library with respect to the following: A-Speed of service

1-9 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Good
8=dk
9=NA

35.Q.12ASRV	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD

N= 175	3	3	2	6	33	37	44	50
MARG%		1.7	1.1	3.4	18.9	21.1	25.1	28.6

Var 36 Col 40 Width=1 Label=Q.12b

B- Pleasantness to the patron

1-9 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Good
8=dk
9=NA

36.Q.12BPLS	MISS	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD
N= 176	2	2	3	6	10	50	105
MARG%		1.1	1.7	3.4	5.7	28.4	59.7

Var 37 Col 41 Width=1 Label=Q.12c

C- Accuracy of service

1-9 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Good
8=dk
9=NA

37.Q.12CCRF	MISS	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 175	3	2	5	24	31	64	47	2
MARG%		1.1	2.9	13.7	17.7	36.6	26.9	1.1

Var 38 Col 42 Width=1 Label=Q.12d

D- Convenience of the library's hours

1-9 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Good
8=dk
9=NA

38.Q.12DSCH	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 176	2	2	4	8	10	13	35	103	1
MARG%		1.1	2.3	4.5	5.7	7.4	19.9	58.5	.6

Var 39 Col 43 Width=1 Label=Q.12e

E-The collection in your area

1-9 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Good
8=dk
9=NA

39.Q.12ECOM	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK

N= 175	3	8	10	31	34	34	30	27	1
MARG%		4.6	5.7	17.7	19.4	19.4	17.1	15.4	.6

Var 40 Col 44 Width=1 Label=Q.12f

F- Currentness of the collection

1-9 where
1=poor
4=fair
7=good
8=dk
9=NA

40.Q.12FDAT	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 176	2	10	15	28	41	27	37	17	1
MARG%		5.7	8.5	15.9	23.3	15.3	21.0	9.7	.6

Var 41,42,43 Col 45/46/47 Width=3 Label=Q.13

Which of the following methods are best for getting what you need from the library ? Second best? Third best?

OBS:VAR 41 COL 45=First
VAR 42 COL 46=Second
VAR 43 COL 47=Third

1=Having a friend in the library
2=Complain to the library director
3=Do a favor for someone in the library
4=Ask a librarian for what you want
5=Other
8=dk
9=NA

41.Q.13INF1	MISS	FRIEND				LIBRAR	OTHER
N= 176	2	26				138	12
MARG%		14.8				78.4	6.8

42.Q.13INF2	MISS	FRIEND	DIRECT	FAVOR	LIBRAR	OTHER
N= 125	53	69	5	7	26	18
MARG%		55.2	4.0	5.6	20.8	14.4

43.Q.13INF3	MISS	FRIEND	DIRECT	FAVOR	LIBRAR	OTHER
N= 66	112	11	12	21	9	13
MARG%		16.7	18.2	31.8	13.6	19.7

Var 44 Col 48 Width=1 Label=Q.14

In your opinion,Brazilian libraries in the last ten years improved a lot, neither improved nor deteriorated, or deteriorated a lot?

1-9 where
1=Deteriorated greatly
4=Neither improved nor deteriorated
7=Improved a lot
8=dk
9=NA

44.Q.14COND	MISS	WORSE	(2)	(3)	SAME	(5)	(6)	BETTER	DK

N= 175	3	6	1	7	16	43	35	47	20
MARG%		3.4	.6	4.0	9.1	24.6	20.0	26.9	11.4

Var 45 Col 49 Width=1 Label=Q.15

With regard to the library of (NAME OF ORGANIZATION),what degree of influence do you have over what the library buys?

1-9 where
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=NA

45.Q.15INFL	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 175	3	59	25	19	25	22	6	16	3
MARG%		33.7	14.3	10.9	14.3	12.6	3.4	9.1	1.7

Var 46 Col 50 Width=1 Label=Q.15a

What degree of influence do you have over how much the library spends on journals in your area?

1-9 where
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=RA

46.Q.15AJRN	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 176	2	98	19	14	9	12	4	5	15
MARG%		55.7	10.8	8.0	5.1	6.8	2.3	2.8	8.5

Var 47 Col 51 Width=1 Label=Q.15b

And how much influence do you have over how the library functions (e.g., hours, borrow policy, service, etc.)?

1-9 where:
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=RA

47.Q.15BFUN	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 176	2	118	13	6	10	6	7	11	5
MARG%		67.0	7.4	3.4	5.7	3.4	4.0	6.3	2.8

Var 48 Col 52 Width=1 Label=Q.16

And what degree of influence should you have over what the library buys?

1-9 where
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=RA

48.Q.16BUY	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK

N= 175	3	16	9	12	27	33	30	40	8
MARG%		9.1	5.1	6.9	15.4	18.9	17.1	22.9	4.6

Var 49 Col 53 Width=1 Label=Q.16a

What degree of influence should you have over how much the library spends on journals in your area of specialization?

1-9 where
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=RA

49.Q.16ASPC	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 175	3	30	16	10	22	32	14	38	13
MARG%		17.1	9.1	5.7	12.6	18.3	8.0	21.7	7.4

Var 50 Col 54 Width=1 Label=Q.16b

What degree of influence should you have over how the library functions (hours,borrow policy, service, etc.)?

1-9 where
1=No influence
7=Much influence
8=dk
9=NA

50.Q.16BINF	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 175	3	49	11	11	27	19	23	29	6
MARG%		28.0	6.3	6.3	15.4	10.9	13.1	16.6	3.4

Var 51 Col 55 Width=1 Label=Q.17

Do you ever fail to acquire books or journals necessary for your work because they are very expensive?

1=yes
2=no
8=dk
9=NA

51.Q.17EXP	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	130	46
MARG%		73.9	26.1

Var 52 Col 56 Width=1 Label=Q.18

Would you have a smaller personal collection if the library you use were better? Or is the size of your personal collection independent of the quality of the library you use?

1=Would maintain a personal smaller collection
2=Would maintain a personal large collection
3=Doesn't have a personal collection
8=dk
9=NA

52.Q.18COLL	MISS	SMALL	LARGE	NONE

N= 173	5	88	74	11
MARG%		50.9	42.8	6.4

Var 53 Col 57 Width=1 Label=Q.19

Do you generally lend books to colleagues?

1=Yes
2=No (if 2 go to Q.20)
9=NA

53.Q.19LOAN	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	148	28
MARG%		84.1	15.9

Var 54 Col 58 Width=1 Label=Q.19a

How frequently does this happen?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Frequently
8=dk
9=NA

54.Q.19AFRQ	MISS	NEVER	(2)	(3)	SOMET	(5)	(6)	FREQ
N= 147	31	1	20	30	40	19	8	29
MARG%		.7	13.6	20.4	27.2	12.9	5.4	19.7

Var 55 Col 59 Width=1 Label=Q.20

Do you generally borrow books from colleagues?

1=Yes
2=No (If 2 go to Q.21)
8=dk
9=NA

55.Q.20BORR	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	124	52
MARG%		70.5	29.5

Var 56 Col 60 Width=1 Label=Q.20a

How often?

1-9 where
1=Never
7=Frequently
8=dk
9=NA

56.Q.20AFRQ	MISS	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	FREQ
N= 124	54	32	25	30	14	6	17
MARG%		25.8	20.2	24.2	11.3	4.8	13.7

Var 57 Col 61 Width=1 Label=Q.21

Some libraries give more importance to opinions of their administration than to users. Do you feel that your library gives

more importance to the opinions of users or of the administration of (NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION) or equal importance to both?

1=Users
2=Administration
3=Both
8=dk
9=NA

57.Q.21OPIN	MISS	USERS	ADMIN	BOTH	DK
N= 176	2	40	53	60	23
MARG%		22.7	30.1	34.1	13.1

Var 58 Col 62 Width=1 Label=Q.22

In general, do you think that a majority of people deserve confidence or do you think that you should use caution when dealing with people?

1=Deserve confidence
2=Must be careful
4=Refused to answer
8=dk
9=NA

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	
58.Q.22TRUS	YES	NO	REFANS	DK	(9)
N= 178	97	60	16	4	1
MARG%	54.5	33.7	9.0	2.2	.6

Var 59 Col 63 Width=1 Label=Q.23

Generally speaking, do you think that Brazilians try to help others or just think of themselves?

1=Help others
2=Just think of themselves
4=Refused to answer
8=dk
9=NA

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	
59.Q.23HELP	YES	NO	REFANS	DK	(9)
N= 178	92	52	21	10	3
MARG%	51.7	29.2	11.8	5.6	1.7

Var 60 Col 64 Width=1 Label=Q.24

If people can,do you think that they will take advantage of you or be honest?

1=Take advantage
2=Be honest
4=Refused to answer
8=dk
9=NA

60.Q.24HONS	NO	YES	REFANS	DK	(9)
N= 178	51	78	27	21	1
MARG%	28.7	43.8	15.2	11.8	.6

Var 61 Col 65 Width=1 Label=Q.25

Do you believe that the majority of people who work in libraries do what they promise?

1=yes
2=no (if 1 or 2 go to Q.26)
3=Depends
4=Refused to answer
8=dk
9=NA

61.Q.25PROM	YES	NO	DEPEND	REFANS	DK
N= 178	119	12	35	3	9
MARG%	66.9	6.7	19.7	1.7	5.1

Var 62 Col 66 Width=1 Label=Q.25a

Why?

1-9 where
1=Lack of administrative autonomy/Do not have decision power
2=Lack of money/Lack of financial resources

3=Lack of human resources
4=Depends on the efficiency/Qualification of the librarian

5=Depends on the humour/Friendship
6=Depends on the library collection
7=Other
8=DK
9=NA

62.Q.25AWHY	MISS	(1) ADMIN	(2) COST	(3) STAFF	(4) KNOWL	(5) DISPOS	(6) COLLEC	(7) OTHER
N= 35	143	10	7	3	4	5	1	5
MARG%		28.6	20.0	8.6	11.4	14.3	2.9	14.3

Var 63 Col 67 Width=1 Label=Q.26

Do you subscribe to foreign journals in your area of specialization?

1=yes
2-no

63.Q.26SUB	MISS	YES	NO
N= 177	1	63	114
MARG%		35.6	64.4

Var 64 Col 68 Width=1 Label=Q.27

How much of your own money did you spend on professional books in the last year(1979)?

1-5 where:
1=Less than cr 2.500,00 (< US$50)
2=Between 2.501/5.000 (< US$100)
3=Between 5.001/7.500 (< US$150)

4=Between 7.501/10.000 (< US$200)
5=More than cr$10.000 (> US$200)
0=Nothing
8=dk
9=NA

64.Q.27	MISS	<$50	<$100	<$150	<$200	>$200	DK
N= 155	23	39	32	9	18	49	8
MARG%		25.2	20.6	5.8	11.6	31.6	5.2

Var 65 Col 69 Width=1 Label=Q.27a

And how much for journals in the past year?

1-5 where
1=Less than cr$2.500,00 (< US$50)
2=Between 2.501/5.000 (< US$100)
3=Between 5.001/7.500 (< US$150)
4=Between 7.501/10.000 (< US$200)
5=More than cr$10.000 (> US$200)
0=Nothing
8=DK
9=NA

65.Q.27AJRN	MISS	<$50	<$100	<150	<$200	>$200	DK
N= 63	115	20	21	3	3	9	7
MARG%		31.7	33.3	4.8	4.8	14.3	11.1

Var 66 Col 70 Width=1 Label=Q.28

How may books do you have in your library that were published in other countries?

1-7 where:
1=None
7=Many
8=dk
9=NA

66.Q.28OWN	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	SOME	(5)	(6)	MANY	DK
N= 176	2	8	12	21	17	33	32	51	2
MARG%		4.5	6.8	11.9	9.7	18.8	18.2	29.0	1.1

Var 67 Col 71 Width=1 Label=Q.29

Does your library in your organization use a computerized bibliographic system?

1=Yes
2=No
8=dk
(If 2 or 8 go to Q.30)

67.Q.29SYST	YES	NO	DK
N= 178	103	60	15
MARG%	57.9	33.7	8.4

Var 68 Col 72 Width=1 Label=Q.29a

Which system?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa
4=Other
8=DK
9=NA

68.Q.29A	MISS	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP	OTHER	DK
N= 102	76	6	22	25	7	42
MARG%		5.9	21.6	24.5	6.9	41.2

Var 69 Col 73 Width=1 Label=Q.30

Do you use a bibliographic retrieval system?

1=yes
2=no
(If 2 go to Q.31)

69.Q.30USE	YES	NO
N= 178	145	33
MARG%	81.5	18.5

Var 70 Col 74 Width=1 Label=Q.30a

Which system?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa
4-Other
8=dk
9=NA

70.Q.30A	MISS	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP	OTHER	DK
N= 145	33	26	53	45	13	8
MARG%		17.9	36.6	31.0	9.0	5.5

*** ATTENTION: CARD NO.2 ***

Var 71 Col 1/2/3 Width=3

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Var 72 Col 4 Width=1

Card #

2

Var 73 Col 5 Width=1 L=Q.31a

Please evaluate information technology in Brazil today according to the following aspects:

A- Availability of computers

1-7 where
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
8=DK
9=NA

73.Q.31ACOM	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 178	11	24	30	50	17	8	6	32
MARG%	6.2	13.5	16.9	28.1	9.6	4.5	3.4	18.0

Var 74 Col 6 Width=1 Label=Q.31b

B-Data bases

1-7 where:
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
8=dk
9=NA

74.Q.31BDB	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 178	15	29	19	45	17	11	4	38
MARG%	8.4	16.3	10.7	25.3	9.6	6.2	2.2	21.3

Var 75 Col 7 Width=1 Label=Q.31c

C- Computer Personnel

1-7 where:
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
8=DK
9=NA

75.Q.31CSPC	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 178	5	18	12	33	14	9	6	81
MARG%	2.8	10.1	6.7	18.5	7.9	5.1	3.4	45.5

Var 76 Col 8 Width=1 Label=Q.32a

And how do you rate these same aspects of information technology in Brazil five years from now?

A-Availability of computers

1-7 where:
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
8=DK
9=NA

76.Q.32A5YR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD	DK
N= 178	6	11	35	45	34	19	28

```
     MARG%      3.4    6.2   19.7   25.3   19.1   10.7   15.7

Var 77       Col 9           Width=1       Label=Q.32b

  B-Data bases

              1-7 where:
            1=Poor
            4=Fair
            7=Excellent
            8=DK
            9=NA

  77.Q.32B5YR POOR   (2)    (3)    FAIR    (5)    (6)    GOOD     DK
     N= 178      4    11     11      32     48     30     14      28
     MARG%     2.2   6.2    6.2   18.0   27.0   16.9    7.9   15.7

Var 78       Col 10          Width=1       Label=Q.32c

  C-Computer personnel

              1-7 where:
            1=Poor
            4=Fair
            7=Excellent
            8=DK
            9=NA

  78.Q.32C5YR MISS  POOR   (2)   (3)  FAIR  (5)    (6)    GOOD     DK
     N= 177      1     2     6    12    18    33     31     21      54
     MARG%           1.1   3.4   6.8  10.2  18.6   17.5   11.9   30.5

Var 79       Col 11/12       Width=2       Label=Q.33

  What was your undergraduate major?

              00-15 where
            01=Business
            02=Agriculture
            03=Biology
            04=Law
            05=Economics
            06=Nursing
            07=Engineering
            08=Physics
            09=Medicine
            10=Dentistry
            11=Psychology
            12=Chemistry
            13=Veterinary Medicine
            14=Zoology
            15=Other
            00=No graduation

             (00) (01)  (02)  (03) (04)  (05)  (06)   (07)    (08)
  79.Q.33FLD MISS ADMIN AGRIC  BIO  LAW   ECON  NURSE  ENGIN   PHYS
     N= 177     1     1    45   15    1     9     2      8       1
     MARG%           .6  25.4  8.5   .6   5.1   1.1    4.5      .6
                  (09)  (10)  (11)    (12)    (13)   (14)  (15)
                    MED   DENT  PSYCH   CHEM    VET    ZOO  OTHER
```

	45	2	1	2	16	1	28
MARG%	25.4	1.1	.6	1.1	9.0	.6	15.8

Var 80 Col 13/14 Width=2 Label=Q.33a

When did you graduate?

00-80 or 99 where:
xx=year
99=NA (In the case of 00 in the previous questions)

80.Q.33AYR	MISS	(35)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
N= 177	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
MARG%		.6	.6	.6	1.1	.6	.6	1.1	1.1

	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
	2	3	1	6	6	1	5
MARG%	1.1	1.7	.6	3.4	3.4	.6	2.8

	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
	3	2	5	5	4	6	8	8	7
MARG%	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.0

	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
	10	9	9	5	8	8	17
MARG%	5.6	5.1	5.1	2.8	4.5	4.5	9.6

	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
	14	9	2	3
MARG%	7.9	5.1	1.1	1.7

Var 81 Col 15 Width=1 Label=Q.34

Did you take graduate work at the level of the master's or Ph.D.?

1=Yes
2=No
(If 2 go to Q.35)

81.Q.34POST	YES	NO
N= 178	83	95
MARG%	46.6	53.4

Var 82 Col 16/17 Width=2 Label=Q.34a

In what year did you finish?

00-80 or 99 where:
xx=Year
99=NA

82.Q.34AYR	MISS	(53)	(58)	(60)	(62)	(63)	(67)	(68)	(69)
N= 81	97	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
MARG%		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5

	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
	5	4	5	2	7	7	6
MARG%	6.2	4.9	6.2	2.5	8.6	8.6	7.4

	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)

	9	14	7	4
MARG%	11.1	17.3	8.6	4.9

Var 83 Col 18 Width=1 Label=Q.34b

Did you do this work in Brazil or abroad?

1=Brazil(if 1 go to Q.35)
2=Abroad
9=NA

83.Q.34BWHR	MISS	BRAZI	OUTSID
N= 81	97	55	26
MARG%		67.9	32.1

Var 84 Col 19/20/21 Width=3 Label=Q.34c

In which country?

000-177(see country code)
999=NA

COUNTRY CODE

E=ENGLISH
F=FRENCH
G=GERMAN
S=SPANISH
O=OTHER

NORTH AMERICA	001	JAPAN(O)	090
CANADA(F,E)	002	N. KOREA(O)	091
MEXICO(S)	003	S.KOREA(O)	092
U.S.A.(E)	004	MONGOLIA(O)	093
SOUTH AMERICA	005	PHILLIPPINES(E)	094
ARGENTINA(S)	006	SE ASIA	095
BOLIVIA(S)	007	CAMBODIA(O)	096
BRAZIL(O)	008	INDONESIA(O)	097
CHILE(S)	009	LAOS(O)	098
COLOMBIA(S)	010	MALAYSIA(O)	099
ECUADOR(S)	011	SINGAPORE(O)	100
GUYANA(E)	012	THAILAND(O)	101
PARAGUAY(S)	013	VIETNAM(O)	102
PERU(S)	014	SOUTH ASIA	103
SURINAME(O)	015	AFGHANISTAN(O)	104
URUGUAY (S)	016	BANGLADESH(O)	105
VENEZUELA(S)	017	BHUTAN(O)	106
CENTRAL AM.	018	BURMA(O)	107
COSTA RICA(S)	019	INDIA(E)	108
EL SALVADOR(S)	020	MALDIVES(E)	109
GUATEMALA(S)	021	NEPAL(O)	110
HONDURAS(S)	022	PAKISTAN(E)	111
NICARAGUA(S)	023	SRI LANKA(E)	112
PANAMA(S)	024	AUSTRALIA(E)	113
BAHAMAS(E)	025	FIJI()0	114
BARBADOS(E)	026	NAURU	115
CUBA(S)	027	NEW ZEALAND(E)	116
DOMINICAN REP.	029	AFRICA	117
GRENADA	030	ALGERIA(O)	118

HAITI(F)	031
JAMAICA(E)	032
ST.LUCIA(E)	033
TRINIDAD/TOB(E)	034
EUROPEA	035
ALBANIA(O)	036
ANDORRA	037
AUSTRIA(G)	038
BELGIUM( )	039
BULGARIA(O)	040
CYPRUS(O)	041
CZECHOSLAVAK(O)	042
DENMARK(O)	043
FINLAND(O)	044
FRANCE(F)	045
E.GERMANY(G)	046
W.GERMANY(G)	047
GREECE(O)	048
HUNGARY(O)	049
ICELAND(O)	050
IRELAND(E)	051
ITALY(O)	052
LICHTENSTEIN	053
LUXEMBOURG	054
MALTA(E)	055
MONACO(F)	056
NETHERLANDS(O)	057
NORWAY(O)	058
POLAND(O)	059
PORTUGAL(O)	060
ROMANIA(O)	061
SAN MARINO	062
SPAIN(S)	063
SWEDEN(O)	064
SWITZERLAND(O)	065
U.S.S.R.(O)	066
U.K.(E)	067
VATICAN CITY	068
YUGOSLAVIA(O)	069
MIDDLE EAST	070
BAHRAIN(O)	071
IRAN(O)	072
IRAQ(O)	073
ISRAEL(O)	074
JORDAN(O)	075
KUWAIT(O)	076
LEBANON(O)	077
OMAN(O)	078
QATAR(O)	079
SAUDI ARABIA(O)	080
SYRIA(O)	081
TURKEY(O)	082
YEMEN, P.R.(O)	083
YEMEN, ARAB(O)	084
FAR EAST	085
CHINA(O)	086
CHINA, REP.(O)	087

ANGOLA(O)	119
BENIN(F)	120
BOTSWANA(E)	121
BURUNDI(E)	122
CAMEROON(F)	123
CAPE VERDE(F)	124
C.A.R.(O)	125
CHAD(F)	126
CONGO(F)	127
DJIBOUTI(F)	128
EGYPT(O)	129
EQUAT.GUINEA(S)	130
ETHIOPIA(O)	131
GABON(F)	132
GAMBIA(E)	133
GHANA(E)	134
GUINEA(F)	135
GUINEA BISSA(O)	136
IVORY COAS(F)	137
KENYA(E)	138
LESOTHO(E)	139
LIBERIA(E)	140
LIBYA(O)	141
MADAGASCAR(F)	142
MALAWI(E)	143
MALI(F)	144
MAURITANIA(F)	145
MAURITIUS(E)	146
MOROCCO(O)	147
MOZAMBIQUE(O)	148
NAMIBIA(E)	149
NIGER(F)	150
NIGERIA(E)	151
RWANDA(F)	152
SAO TOME(O)	153
SENEGAL(F)	154
SEYCHELLES(E)	155
SIERRE LEONE(F)	156
SOMALIA(O)	157
SO. AFRICA(E)	158
SUDAN(O)	159
SWAZILAND(E)	160
TANZANIA(E)	161
TOGO(F)	162
TUNISIA(F)	163
UGANDA(E)	164
UPPER VOLTA(F)	165
ZAIRE(F)	166
ZAMBIA(E)	167
ZIMBABWE(E)	168

84.Q.34CWHC	MISS	CANADA	USA	BELGIUM	FRANCE	NETH.	SWIT.
N= 26	152	1	15	1	2	1	1

MARG%	3.8	57.7	3.8	7.7	3.8	3.8

	UK	JAP	AUSTRALIA
	2	2	1
MARG%	7.7	7.7	3.8

Var 85 Col 22 Width=1 Label=Q.35

Have you been to any foreign country?

1=Yes
2=No(if 2 go to Q.36)

85.Q.35STDY	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	114	62
MARG%		64.8	35.2

List the countries you have visited and the duration and purpose of the visit:
(Use Country Code)

Var 86 Col 23/24 Width=2 Label=Q.35a1

Duration of the visit to countries of :English language

00 - 99 where
01=One week or less (<1WK)
02=More than 1 week- 3 weeks (<3WK)
03=More than 3 weeks-4 weeks (<1MON)
04=More than 1 month - 2 months (MON)
05=More than 2 months- 6 months (<6MON)
06=More than 6 months- 1 year (<1YR)
07=More than 1 year- 2 years (<2YR)
08=More than 2 years- 5 years (<5YR)
09=More than 5 years- 9 years (<9YR)
10=More than 9 years (>9YR)
99=NA

86.Q.35A1EN	MISS	<1WK	<3WK	<1MON	MON	<6MON	<1YR
N= 70	108	10	10	10	4	8	5
MARG%		14.3	14.3	14.3	5.7	11.4	7.1

	<2YR	<5YR	<9YR	>9YR
	5	13	3	2
MARG%	7.1	18.6	4.3	2.9

Var 87 Col 25/26 Width=2 Label=Q.35a2

Duration of visit to countries of: French language

00-10 where
(Use the same code of VAR 86)

87.Q.35A2FR	MISS	<1WK	<3WK	<1MON	<6MON	<1YR	<2YR	>9YR
N= 36	142	16	8	2	2	3	4	1
MARG%		44.4	22.2	5.6	5.6	8.3	11.1	2.8

Var 88 Col 27/28 Width=2 Label=Q.35a3

Duration of visit to countries of:German language

00-10 where
(Use the same code of VAR 86)

88.Q.35A3GE	MISS	<1WK	<3WK	<1MON	<6MON
N= 14	164	7	1	5	1
MARG%		50.0	7.1	35.7	7.1

Var 89 Col 29/30 Width=2 Label=Q.35a4

Duration of visit to countries of:Spanish language

00-10 where
(Use the same code of VAR 86)

89.Q.35A4SP	MISS	<1WK	<3WK	<1MON	MON	<6MON	<2YR	<5YR	<9YR
N= 80	98	16	23	15	11	9	3	2	1
MARG%		20.0	28.8	18.8	13.8	11.3	3.8	2.5	1.3

Var 90 Col 31/32 Width=2 Label=Q.35a5

Duration of visit to countries of:Other languages

00-10 where
(Use the same code of VAR 86)

90.Q.35A5OT	MISS	<1WK	<3WK	<1MON	MON	<6MON	<1YR	<2YR	<5YR
N= 46	132	8	18	6	4	3	1	2	2
MARG%		17.4	39.1	13.0	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.3	4.3

	<9YR	>9YR
	1	1
MARG%	2.2	2.2

*** NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS ***

Q.36 --- What is your principal area of specialization?

Var 91 Col 33/34 Width=2 Label=Q.37

How long have you worked in this area of specialization?

1-99 where
01=One week of less (<1WK)
03=More than 1 week - 3 weeks (<1MON)
03=More than 3 weeks- 4 weeks (<1MON)
04=More than 1 month - 2 months (MON)
05=More than 2 months- 6 months (<6MON)
06=More than 6 months- 1 year (<1YR)
07=More than 1 year - 2 years (<2YR)
08=More than 1 year - 5 years (<5YR)
09=More than 5 years- 9 years (<9YR)
10=More than 9 years (>9YR)
99=NA

91.Q.37HOWL	<1YR	<2YR	<5YR	<9YR	>9YR
N= 177	5	10	43	37	87
MARG%	2.8	5.6	24.2	20.9	48.9

Var 92 Col 35/36 Width=2 Label=Q.38

How long have you worked for (NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION)?

01-99 where
01=one week or less
02=More than 1 week-3 weeks
03=More than 3 weeks-4 weeks (1 MONTH)
04=More than 1 month-2 months
05=More than 2 months-6 months
06=More than 6 months-12 months (1 YEAR)
07=More than 1 year-2 years
08=More than 2 years-5 years
09=More than 5 years-9 years
10=More than 9 years
99=NA

92.Q.38HERE	MISS	<6MON	<1YR	<2YR	<5YR	<9YR	>9YR
N= 177	1	2	5	18	68	40	44
MARG%		1.1	2.8	10.2	38.4	22.6	24.9

Var 93 Col 37 Width=1 Label=Q.39

In geeneral,which of the following activities occupy a major part part of your time at (NAME OF ORGANIZATION)

1-5 where
1=Administration
2=Research
3=Teaching
4=Other
8=DK
9=NA

93.Q.39ACTV	MISS	ADMIN	RESEAR	TEACH	OTHER
N= 175	3	30	88	25	32
MARG%		17.1	50.3	14.3	18.3

Var 94 Col 38 Width=1 Label=Q.40

Is the reasearch you do in Brazil in your area substantially different from research done in other countries?

1=Yes
2=No (if 2 go to Q.41)
3=Depends
8=Dk
9=NA

94.Q.40RES	YES	NO	DEPEND	DK
N= 178	63	82	23	10
MARG%	35.4	46.1	12.9	5.6

Var 95 Col 39/40 Width=2 Label=Q.40a

Why?

11-99 where:
11=Different subjects but methodology is similar

12=Ecosystem is different
13=Few researchers
14=Specialists less qualified/Quality of the researchers
15=Economical resources/Budget problems
16=Research in Brazil less developed
17=Research in Brazil on the same level
18=Research in Brasil more developed
19=Need of adaptation
21=Copy of research done abroad
22=Lack of pure research in Brazil
23=There is no research in the area of specialization
24=Without practical application/Pure research
25=Technological dependency/Foreign technology
31=Other
88=DK
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
95.Q.40AWHY	MISS	METHOD	CONDIT	RESRCH	QUAL	RESORC	BACKW	EQUAL
N= 86	92	6	13	2	3	20	7	1
MARG%		7.0	15.1	2.3	3.5	23.3	8.1	1.2

	(18)	(19)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	ADVAN	ADAPT	OUTSID	LACK	NOWORK	(24)	TCHNL
	1	3	4	3	1	2	6
MARG%	1.2	3.5	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.3	7.0

Var 96 Col 41 Width=1 Label=Q.41

In your opinion,are your needs for information different from from the needs of specialists in other developing countries?

1=Similar (If 1 go to Q.42)
2=Different
8=DK

	SIMIL	DIFF	(8)
96.Q.41NEED			
N= 178	152	23	3
MARG%	85.4	12.9	1.7

Var 97 Col 42 Width=1 Label=Q.41a

Why?

0-9 where
0=Ecosystems is different/ Level of national development are different
1=Research in Brazil less developoded
2=Research in Brazil more developed
3=Lack of information/Dissemination of information is precarious
4=High cost of the information
5=Lack of communication with specialists of other countries
6=More dependence on industrialized countries
7=Other
8=DK
9=NA

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
97.Q.41AWHY	MISS	LESS	MORE	INFO	COST	COMMUN	DEPEN	OTHER	DK
N= 17	161	2	1	5	1	1	1	5	1
MARG%		11.8	5.9	29.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	29.4	5.9

Var 98 Col 43 Width=1 Label=Q.42

Do you think there are problems that are especially typical of Brazil?

1=Yes
2=No(if 2 go to Q.43)
8=DK

98.Q.42PROB	MISS	YES	NO	DK
N= 176	2	147	28	1
MARG%		83.5	15.9	.6

Var 99 Col 44/45 Width=2 Label=Q.42a

What are these problems?

11-99 where
11=Ecosystem different
12=Lack of human resource
13=High cost/Lack of financial resources
14=Lack of material resources/Equipments/Instruments
15=Research policy/Continuity of research efforts
16=Lack of information/Lack of books and journals/Lack of data
17=Excess of bureaucracy, red-tape
18=Bad utilization of existing resources
19=Importatiion of equipment and materials
20=Lack of pure research
21=Quality of data/Quality of the information
31=Other
88=DK
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
99.Q.42AWCH	MISS	CUL	RES	ECON	MAT	RESEA	INFO	BUREAU	RESUSE
N= 148	30	81	10	10	7	6	10	1	1
MARG%		54.7	6.8	6.8	4.7	4.1	6.8	.7	.7

	(19)	(20)	(21)	(31)	
	EQUIP	NORES	INFOQU	OTHER	DK
	7	2	1	11	1
MARG%	4.7	1.4	.7	7.4	.7

Var 100 Col 46 Width=1 Label=Q.43

How well could you work if you were restricted to only Brazilian books and journals?

1-8 where:
1=Poor
4=Fair
7=Excellent
8=DK

100.Q.43MAT	MISS	POOR	(2)	(3)	FAIR	(5)	(6)	GOOD
N= 177	1	66	36	36	27	7	4	1
MARG%		37.3	20.3	20.3	15.3	4.0	2.3	.6

Var 101 Col 47 Width=1 Label=Q.44

Do you think that the international literature in your specialty adequately covers the Brazilian reality?

1=Yes (If 1 go to Q.45)
2=No
3=Depends

101.Q.44LIT	YES	NO	DEPEND
N= 178	62	52	64
MARG%	34.8	29.2	36.0

Var 102 Col 48 Width=1 Label=Q.44a

Why?

1-9 where:
1=Diffennt reality/Emphasis on industrialized countries
2=Need to adapt to the Brazilian reality
3=Content is very sophisticated
4=For pure science, basic or theoretical is good
5=Lack of resources in general
6=Lack of specialists
7=Other
8=DK
9=NA

102.Q.44AWHY	MISS	(1) CULTUR	(2) ADAPT	(3) SOPHIS	(4) THEORY	(5) RESOUR	(7) OTHER
N= 114	64	60	23	12	3	6	10
MARG%		52.6	20.2	10.5	2.6	5.3	8.8

Var 103/104/105/106 Col 49/50/51/52 Width=4 Label=Q.45

In your opinion, what is the importance of the following methods of accessing foreign technical literature? Please indicate the most important and in sequence the importance of the other three.

OBS: VAR 103 COL 50=First
VAR 104 COL 51=Second
VAR 105 COL 52=Third
VAR 106 COL 53=Fourth

1-9 where:
1=Translate text into Portuguese
2=Have an abstract in Portuguese
3=Have a condensation in Portuguese
4=Have reviews in Portuguese
5=Other methods
9=NA

103.Q.45AC1	MISS	(1) TRANSL	(2) ABS	(3) CONDEN	(4) REVIEW	(5) OTHER
N= 175	3	49	76	17	16	17

MARG%		28.0	43.4	9.7	9.1	9.7

104.Q.45AC2	MISS	TRANSL	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OTHER
N= 165	13	11	49	56	48	1
MARG%		6.7	29.7	33.9	29.1	.6

105.Q.45AC3	MISS	TRANSL	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OTHER
N= 153	25	28	26	52	46	1
MARG%		18.3	17.0	34.0	30.1	.7

106.Q.45A4	MISS	TRANSL	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OTHER
N= 97	81	44	9	19	20	5
MARG%		45.4	9.3	19.6	20.6	5.2

Var 107 Col 53 Width=1 Label=Q.46

What type of publication reaches the majority of Brazilians in your speciality? Brazilian or foreign publications?

1=Brazilian publications
2=Foreign publications
8=DK
9=NA

107.Q.46TYPE	MISS	BRAZ	OTHER	DK
N= 170	8	58	107	4
MARG%		34.1	62.9	2.4

Var 108 Col 54 Width=1 Label=Q.47a

How would you rate your reading proficiency in the following foreign languages?
A- English

1-7 where:
1=None
7=Excellent

108.Q.47AEN	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 178	1	6	10	25	42	56	38
MARG%	.6	3.4	5.6	14.0	23.6	31.5	21.3

Var 109 Col 55 Width=1 Label=Q.47b

B- French?

1-7 where:
1=None
7=Excellent

109.Q.47BFR	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 178	24	26	25	32	26	26	19
MARG%	13.5	14.6	14.0	18.0	14.6	14.6	10.7

Var 110 Col 56 Width=1 Label=Q.47c

C-German

1-7 where:
1=None
7=Excellent

110.Q.47CGE	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 177	1	152	15	3	2	1	1	3
MARG%		85.9	8.5	1.7	1.1	.6	.6	1.7

Var 111 Col 57 Width=1 Label=Q.47d

D-Spanish

1-7 where:
1=None
7=Excellent

111.Q.47DSP	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 178	3	1	2	9	36	64	63
MARG%	1.7	.6	1.1	5.1	20.2	36.0	35.4

Var 112 Col 58 Width=1 Label=Q.48

In general, do your colleagues prefer to publish their works first in Brazil or abroad?

1=Brazil
2=Abroad
3=Both
8=DK

112.Q.48PUB	BRAZ	OUTSID	BOTH	DK
N= 178	108	50	7	12
MARG%	60.7	28.1	3.9	6.7

Var 113 Col 59 Width=1 Label=Q.49

Do you prefer to publish first in Brazil or abroad?

1=Brazil
2=Abroad
3=Both
8=DK

113.Q.49PREF	BRAZ	OUTSID	BOTH	DK
N= 178	125	42	10	1
MARG%	70.2	23.6	5.6	.6

Var 114 Col 60 Width=1 Label=Q.50

Have you ever worked with foreign professionals in Brazil?

1=Yes
2=No (if 2 go to Q.51)

114.Q.50FOR	MISS	YES	NO
N= 177	1	117	60
MARG%		66.1	33.9

Var 115 Col 61 Width=1 Label=Q.50a

How frequently?

1-7 where:

1=Once
7=Many times
9=NA

115.Q.50AFRQ	MISS	ONCE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MANY
N= 118	60	23	21	15	20	17	9	13
MARG%		19.5	17.8	12.7	16.9	14.4	7.6	11.0

Var 116 Col 62 Width=1 Label=Q.51

In general, in your specialty, do you trust Brazilian sources or foreign sources of information?

1=Brazilian
2=Foreign
3=Both
8=DK

116.Q.51SOUR	MISS	BRAZ	OTHER	BOTH	DK
N= 176	2	21	67	83	4
MARG%		11.9	38.1	47.2	2.3

Var 117 Col 63 Width=1 Label=Q.52

How would Brazil be affected if access to international sources of information in your area were cut off?

1-4,8,9 where:
1=The country couldn't function(A)
2=The country couldn't function but without scientific progress
3=The country would develop but more slowly (C)
4=The country would develop more rapidly (D)
5=Refused to answer
8=DK
9=NA (If 8 or 9 go to Q.53)

117.Q.52NOSC	NOFUNC	FUNC	SLOW	FAST	REFANS	DK
N= 178	6	19	136	9	4	4
MARG%	3.4	10.7	76.4	5.1	2.2	2.2

Var 118 Col 64/65 Width=2 Label=Q.52a

Por que?

10-99 where:
*** 10=The country could not function(A)
11=Depends on information generated abroad/There is little Brazilian information about the subject
12=Lack of pure research/Theories are foreign
13=Other

*** 20=The country could function but without scientific progress(B)
21==Foreign dependency/Information comes from abroad/Will cut the scientific exchange
22=There is no research in the specialty
23=Lack of human resources
29=Other

*** 30=The country would develop but more slowly(C)

31=High dependency of foreign information/The situation of scientific and technological information in Brazil is precarious
32=Dependency on foreign methodology, models and techniques
33=Science and technology in Brazil are still underdeveloped /Lack of research tradition in Brazil/Few research centers in Brazil
34=Contact with abroad will prevent mistakes, errors/ Exchange is very important
35=Few specialists in Brazil/Lack in human resource
36=Brazilian is creative/Human resource is sufficient and capable
37=Will force a scientific and technological development/ Need of a technology adaptated to Brazilian reality/ Brazilian technology is sufficient
38=Will demand a lot of time
39=Other

*** 40=The country would develop more rapidily(D)
41=Would create Brazilian models and conditions to develop
42=Would get rid of negative influences
43=Would have more incentives for research in Brazil

77=Refused to answer
88=DK
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(31)	(32)
118.Q.52AWHY	MISS	INFO	RES	OTHER	DEPEN	SPCRES	HUMRES	OTHER	FORLIT
N= 165	13	4	2	2	9	2	1	4	45
MARG%		2.4	1.2	1.2	5.5	1.2	.6	2.4	27.3

	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
	METHOD	BACKW	RESDUP	PERSON	BRZSPC	AVLTCH
	19	14	25	5	5	8
MARG%	11.5	8.5	15.2	3.0	3.0	4.8

	(38)	(39)	(41)	(42)	(43)	
	TIME	OTHER	OWNMOD	NEGINF	INCENT	(88)
	5	9	3	1	1	1
MARG%	3.0	5.5	1.8	.6	.6	.6

Var 119 Col 66 Width=1 Label=Q.53a

In your opinion what is the degree of dependence on foreign materials in your area?
A) Bibliographies

1-8 where:
1=No dependence
7=Great dependence
8=DK
9=RA

119.Q.53ADEP	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 178	5	4	9	14	36	52	56	2
MARG% ???								

Var 120 Col 67 Width=1 Label=Q.53b

B) Journals

1-8 where:
1=No dependende
7=Great dependency
8=DK
9=RA

120.Q.53BJRN	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 178	2	7	6	23	33	51	55	1
MARG%	1.1	3.9	3.4	12.9	18.5	28.7	30.9	.6

Var 121 Col 68 Width=1 Label=Q.53c

C) Books

1-8 where:
1=No dependence
7=Great dependence
8=DK
9=RA

121.Q.53CBKS	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUCH
N= 178	1	3	13	18	28	60	55
MARG%	.6	1.7	7.3	10.1	15.7	33.7	30.9

Var 122 Col 69 Width=1 Label=Q.53d

D) Computer programs

1-8 where:
1=No dependence
7=Great dependence
8=DK
9=RA

122.Q.53DCOM	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 178	6	6	6	12	14	32	40	62
MARG%	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.7	7.9	18.0	22.5	34.8

Var 123 Col 70 Width=1 Label=Q.54

Do you believe that in the next five years Brazil will be able to substitute national information systems for international systems?

1=Yes (Go to Q.55)
2=No
3=Depends
8=DK (If 8 go to Q.55)

123.Q.54SUBS	YES	NO	DEPEND	DK
N= 178	40	85	20	31
MARG%	22.5	47.8	11.2	17.4

Var 124 Col 71/72 Width=2 Label=Q.54a

Why?

11-99 where:
11=Short time
12=Lack of human resource/Depend on librarians/Depend on information specialists
14=Lack of financial resources/Costs
15=Lack of resources in general

16=Depends on governmental policy
17=Subject depends on international literature/Small volume of Brazilian literature
18=Tradition/Resistance to change
19=Can not be totally independent from abroad
21=Has more confidence on international information systems
22=Dependence has some benefits/Exchange is good
24=Should create some Brazilian systems in some areas
30=Other

88=DK
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
124.Q.54AWHY	MISS	TIME	RESOUR	COST	ECON	POLIT	INFO	RESIST	INTER
N= 106	72	23	4	5	33	9	5	2	3
MARG%		21.7	3.8	4.7	31.1	8.5	4.7	1.9	2.8

	(21)	(22)	(23)	(30)	
	LESSIN	DEP	(23)	OTHER	DK
	3	5	1	11	1
MARG%	2.8	4.7	.9	10.4	.9

Var 125 Col 73 Width=1 Label=Q.55

How would you rate scientific progress in Brazil during the past ten years?

1-8 where:
1=No progress
7=Great progress
8=DK

125.Q.55PROG	MISS	NONE	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUCH	DK
N= 176	2	3	5	19	42	54	25	24	4
MARG%		1.7	2.8	10.8	23.9	30.7	14.2	13.6	2.3

Var 126 Col 74 Width=1 Label=Q.56

Would you prefer to have a local information system for Brazilian books and journals in your area or would you prefer to have these materials placed in international information systems?

1,2,8,9 where:
1=A Brazilian information system
2=Brazilian material in a international system
8=DK
9=RA

126.Q.56PREF	MISS	BRAZ	INT	DK
N= 173	7	82	83	6
MARG%		47.4	48.0	3.5

Var 127 Col 75 Width=1 Label=Q.57

Are you a member of any professional society?

1=Yes
2=No(if 2 go to Q.58)

127.Q.57MEMB	YES	NO
N= 178	160	18
MARG%	89.9	10.1

*** NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS***

Q.57a -Which societies?

Label=Q.57a

Var 128 Col 76 Width=1 Label=Q.58

(TO BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER)

Sex of interviewee:

1=male
2=female

128.Q.57ASEX	MALE	FEMALE
N= 178	128	50
MARG%	71.9	28.1

*** ATTENTION: CARD NO. 3 ***

Var 129 Col 1/2/3 Width=3 Label=Quest#

Questionaire #

000-225

Var 130 Col 4 Width=1 Label=3

Card #

3

Var 131 Col 5/6 Width=2 Label=2Q.1

How much time was spent in initial conversation?

XX=Minutes

131.CHITCHAT	MISS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
N= 174	4	5	18	16	1	72	1	6	2
MARG%		2.9	10.3	9.2	.6	41.4	.6	3.4	1.1

	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(99)
	36	11	2	1	2	1
MARG%	20.7	6.3	1.1	.6	1.1	.6

Var 132 Col 7/8 Width=2 Label=2Q.2

How long did the interview take?(Just the interview)

XX=Minutes

132.TIME	(20)	(23)	(25)	(30)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(40)
N= 178	2	1	2	20	2	2	1	16	13
MARG%	1.1	.6	1.1	11.2	1.1	1.1	.6	9.0	7.3
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)		
	1	1	1	19	2	1	1		
MARG%	.6	.6	.6	10.7	1.1	.6	.6		
	(50)	(51)	(53)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(67)	(70)	(73)
	18	1	1	8	17	10	1	6	1
MARG%	10.1	.6	.6	4.5	9.6	5.6	.6	3.4	.6
	(75)	(79)	(80)	(85)	(88)	(90)	(95)		
	7	1	6	4	1	5	1		
MARG%	3.9	.6	3.4	2.2	.6	2.8	.6		
	(98)	(99)							
	1	4							
MARG%	.6	2.2							

Var 133 Col 9 Width=1 Label=2Q 3

How many times did you visit the interviewee?

1-9 visits

133.VISITS	MISS	(1)	(2)	(3)
N= 176	2	141	26	9
MARG%		80.1	14.8	5.1

Var 134 Col 10 Width=1 Label=2Q.4

Where were the location(s) of the interview? (In chronological order)

1-3 where:
1=In the organization/office
2=Outiside the organization
3=Interviewee's home

134.WHERE	MISS	ORG	OUTSID	HOME
N= 177	1	169	3	5
MARG%		95.5	1.7	2.8

Var 135 Col 11 Width=1 Label=2Q.5

How many and what types of interruptions occurred during the interview?

0-9 where:
0=None
1-8 Interruptions
9=More than 8 interruptions

135.INTERRUP	MISS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)
N= 105	73	51	18	17	6	7	2	4
MARG%		48.6	17.1	16.2	5.7	6.7	1.9	3.8

Var 136 Col 12 Width=1 Label=2Q.6

Was there a third person present during the interview? Who?

1=Yes
2=No

136.OTHERS	MISS	YES	NO
N= 176	2	43	133
MARG%		24.6	75.4

Var 137 Col 13/14/15 Width=3 Label=2Q.7

What was the degree of receptivity of the interviewee before the interview began?

000-100 where:
000=Not at all receptive
025=Less receptive
050=+ or - receptive
075=Very receptive
100=Extremely receptive

137.ATTBEFOR	MISS	(15)	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)
N=177	1	1	9	2	3	22	11	13	3
MARG%.6		.6	5.1	1.1	1.7	12.4	6.2	7.3	1.7

	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	(95)
	14	7	37	4	13	6	20
MARG%	7.9	4.0	20.9	2.3	7.3	3.4	11.3

Var 138 Col 16/17/18 Width=3 Label=2Q.8

What was the degree of hesitation of the interviewee, in general, before the interview began?

000-100 where:
000=No hesitation
050=+ or - hesitant
100=Extremely hesitant

138.HESITBEF	MISS	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(45)
N= 162	16	40	10	21	4	40	1	9	6
MARG%		24.7	6.2	13.0	2.5	24.7	.6	5.6	3.7

	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)
	9	5	2	3	2	4	2
MARG%	5.6	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.2

	(85)	(90)	(100)
	2	1	1
MARG%	1.2	.6	.6

Var 139 Col 19/20/21 Width=3 Label=2Q.9

On the average,the interviewee was hesitant in relation to how many questions?

000-100 where:
000=No questions
050=Half of the questions
100=All the questions

139.HESITATE	MISS	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 172	6	15	11	38	13	36	4	11	10
MARG%		8.7	6.4	22.1	7.6	20.9	2.3	6.4	5.8
		(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	
		8	5	6	1	3	1	5	
MARG%		4.7	2.9	3.5	.6	1.7	.6	2.9	
		(80)	(85)	(100)					
		2	1	2					
MARG%		1.2	.6	1.2					

Var 140 Col 22/23/24 Width=3 Label=2Q.10

Cite in order of importance 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee showed the most hesitation?
No.1 (Variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable
999=NA

140.HES1	MISS	(7)	(12)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(19)	(20)	(21)
N= 15	19	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2
MARG%		.6	.6	.6	4.4	.6	.6	.6	1.3
		(25)	(30)	(31)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(41)	
		1	1	5	12	4	7	1	
MARG%		.6	.6	3.1	7.5	2.5	4.4	.6	
		(42)	(43)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
		4	1	1	1	8	34	12	7	2
MARG%		2.5	.6	.6	.6	5.0	21.4	7.5	4.4	1.3
		(58)	(60)	(61)	(63)	(67)	(69)	(70)	
		1	2	2	6	9	1	3	
MARG%		.6	1.3	1.3	3.8	5.7	.6	1.9	
		(87)	(88)	(90)	(92)	(93)	(95)	(97)	
		1	3	1	3	1	1	2	
MARG%		.6	1.9	.6	1.9	.6	.6	1.3	
		(99)	(108)	(114)					
		2	3	2					
MARG%		1.3	1.9	1.3					

Var 141 Col 25/26/27 Width=3 Label=2Q.10a

No.2 (Variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable
999=NA

141.HES2	MISS	(11)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(21)	(23)	(25)
N= 151	27	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2
MARG%		.7	2.6	.7	.7	.7	1.3	.7	1.3
		(26)	(30)	(33)	(36)	(37)	(39)	(40)	
		1	1	1	1	5	4	2	
MARG%		.7	.7	.7	.7	3.3	2.6	1.3	
		(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)
		1	6	2	2	3	1	2	12	27

```
MARG%          .7    4.0    1.3    1.3    2.0     .7    1.3    7.9    17.9
             (54)   (55)   (58)   (63)   (67)   (69)   (70)
               16      4      3      3     11      1      2
MARG%        10.6    2.6    2.0    2.0    7.3     .7    1.3

             (88)  (89) (90) (92) (94)  (95)  (97)  (98)  (103)
               1     1    1    3    2     4     2     1     1
MARG%          .7    .7   .7  2.0  1.3   2.6   1.3    .7    .7
           (105)  (107)  (108)  (114)  (116)  (117)
               1      2      5      1      1      1
MARG%          .7    1.3    3.3    .7     .7     .7
```

Var 142 Col 28/29/30 Width=3 Label=2Q10.b

No.3 (Variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable
999=NA

```
142.HES3   MISS (7) (14)   (15)   (16)   (17)   (20)   (21)   (25)
N= 137     41   1    1      2      1      2      1      4      2
MARG%          .7   .7    1.5     .7    1.5     .7    2.9    1.5
             (31)   (35)   (37)   (39)   (40)   (42)   (44)
               2      1      5      1      1      3      1
MARG%        1.5     .7    3.6     .7     .7    2.2     .7

             (45)  (46)  (51) (52)  (53)  (54) (55) (58)   (59)
               1     4     3    5    11    31    2    3      1
MARG%          .7   2.9   2.2  3.6   8.0  22.6  1.5  2.2     .7
             (62)   (63)   (67)   (68)   (70)   (72)   (90)
               1      1      9      1      4      1      1
MARG%          .7     .7    6.6     .7    2.9     .7     .7

             (92) (95) (97) (98)(107)(108)  (111)  (114)  (117)
               2    2    7    1    1    8      1      5      3
MARG%        1.5  1.5  5.1   .7   .7  5.8     .7    3.6    2.2
```

Var 143 Col 31/32/33 Width=3 Label=2Q.11

On average was the interviewee sincere in relation to the questionnaire?

000-100 where:
000=No questions
050=Half of the questions
100=All the questions

```
143.SINCERE MISS (5) (10) (15)   (20)   (25)   (30)   (40)   (50)
N= 173      5   1    1    9      1      1      2      1      2
MARG%           .6   .6  5.2     .6     .6    1.2     .6    1.2
              (55)   (60)   (65)   (70)   (75)   (80)   (85)
                4      3      7      1     16     10     33
MARG%         2.3    1.7    4.0     .6    9.2    5.8   19.1

              (90)   (95)  (100)
               14     45     22
MARG%         8.1   26.0   12.7
```

Var 144 Col 34/35/36 Width=3 Label=2Q.12a

Cite in order of importance the 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee was least sincere?

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

144.SINC1	MISS	(7)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)
N= 88	90	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
MARG%		4.5	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4
		(21)	(29)	(31)	(33)	(37)	(38)	(39)	
		2	2	1	1	2	2	2	
MARG%		2.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	
		(40)	(42)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)
		2	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	8
MARG%		2.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	6.8	9.1
		(54)	(55)	(58)	(67)	(70)	(88)	(90)		
		3	3	3	3	1	3	1		
MARG%		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.1		
		(94)	(95)	(97)	(99)	(104)	(107)	(108)	(117)
		2	2	4	2	3	4	3	1
MARG%		2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	3.4	4.5	3.4	1.1

Var 145 Col 37/38/39 Width=3 Label=2Q.12b

2 (variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

145.SINC2	MISS	(7)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(23)
N= 77	101	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
MARG%		2.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3
		(25)	(31)	(33)	(35)	(36)	(39)	(41)	
		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
MARG%		2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
		(43)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(58)
		1	1	3	1	2	7	7	3	2
MARG%		1.3	1.3	3.9	1.3	2.6	9.1	9.1	3.9	2.6
		(59)	(60)	(63)	(67)	(70)	(87)	(90)	(92)	
		1	2	1	4	6	1	1	1	
MARG%		1.3	2.6	1.3	5.2	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	
		(94)	(95)	(97)	(103)	(104)	(107)	(108)	(114)
		2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
MARG%		2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.9

Var 146 Col 40/41/42 Width=3 Label=2Q.12c

3 (Variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

146.SINC3	MISS	(16)	(17)	(20)	(21)	(27)	(29)	(31)	(37)
N= 64	114	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2
MARG%		3.1	1.6	1.6	4.7	1.6	3.1	4.7	3.1
		(38)	(39)	(40)	(44)	(46)	(51)	(52)	
		1	2	2	1	2	4	3	
MARG%		1.6	3.1	3.1	1.6	3.1	6.3	4.7	
		(53)	(54)	(55)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(63)	(67)
		1	5	3	1	1	2	1	3
MARG%		1.6	7.8	4.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.6	4.7
		(70)	(71)	(88)	(94)	(95)	(99)	(103)	(104)
		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
MARG%		4.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.7
		(110)	(114)	(117)					
		2	1	2					
MARG%		3.1	1.6	3.1					

Var 147 Col 43/44/45 Width=3 Label=2Q.13

What was the degree of interest of the interviewee, before the beginning of the interview?

000-100 where:
000=No interest
025=Little interest
050=+ or - interest
075=Great interest
100=Extremely interested

147.INTEREST	MISS	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)
N= 176	2	12	7	2	16	14	26	6	17
MARG%		6.8	4.0	1.1	9.1	8.0	14.8	3.4	9.7
		(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	(95)	(100)	
		3	29	6	15	11	6	6	
MARG%		1.7	16.5	3.4	8.5	6.3	3.4	3.4	

Var 148 Col 46/47 Width=2 Label=2Q.14

Did you notice that the interviewee gave responses that were increasingly vague? After how much time did this happen?

01-90 MINUTES
99=NA/NO PROBLEM

148.VAGUETIM	(20)	(25)	(30)	(32)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(60)	(99)
N= 178	4	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	162
MARG%	2.2	.6	1.7	.6	2.2	.6	.6	.6	91.0

Var 149 Col 48/49/50 Width=3 Label=2Q.15

What was the degree of difficulty the interviewee had in understanding the questions?

000-100 where:
000=No difficulty
025=Little difficulty
050=+ or - difficulty

075=Great difficulty
100=Extreme difficulty

149.COMPREHE	MISS	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 169	9	26	14	27	5	44	1	12	5
MARG%		15.4	8.3	16.0	3.0	26.0	.6	7.1	3.0

	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(75)	(85)
	5	7	5	2	7	6	1
MARG%	3.0	4.1	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.6	.6

	(95)	(100)
	1	1
MARG%	.6	.6

Var 150 Col 51/52/53 Width=3 Label=2Q.16

On average did you have to provide explanations to the interviewee about questions?

000-100 where:
000=No explanation
025=Explain a few questions
050=Explain half the questions
075=Explain many questions
100=Explain all questions

150.EXPLAIN	MISS	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 170	8	13	14	40	7	59	2	10	6
MARG%		7.6	8.2	23.5	4.1	34.7	1.2	5.9	3.5

	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)
	5	1	2	1	2	1	6
MARG%	2.9	.6	1.2	.6	1.2	.6	3.5

	(85)
	1
MARG%	.6

Var 151 Col 54/55/56 Width=3 Label=2Q.17a

Which were in order of importance the 3 questions that the interviewee had most difficulty understanding?
number)?
1 (Variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

151.COMPQUS1	MISS	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(17)	(19)	(20)
N= 139	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
MARG%		.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	4.3	.7

	(21)	(25)	(29)	(31)	(37)	(38)	(39)
	2	1	1	3	2	2	1
MARG%	1.4	.7	.7	2.2	1.4	1.4	.7

	(42)	(46)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(57)	(60)	(61)
	1	21	9	7	2	1	1	1	4
MARG%	.7	15.1	6.5	5.0	1.4	.7	.7	.7	2.9

	(63)	(67)	(70)	(72)	(73)	(87)	(88)
	7	13	1	1	1	1	4
MARG%	5.0	9.4	.7	.7	.7	.7	2.9

	(90)	(92)	(95)	(97)	(98)	(103)	(107)	(108)
	2	2	3	14	2	1	1	2
MARG%	1.1	1.1	1.7	7.9	1.1	.6	.6	1.1

	(110)	(114)	(117)	(999)
	1	6	5	39
MARG%	.6	3.4	2.8	21.9

Var 152 Col 57/58/59 Width=3 Label=2Q.17b

2 (variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

152.COMPQUS2	MISS	(5)	(9)	(15)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(23)	(25)
N= 122	56	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
MARG%		.8	.8	.8	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.8

	(37)	(39)	(42)	(45)	(46)	(51)	(52)
	2	4	2	1	12	1	2
MARG%	1.6	3.3	1.6	.8	9.8	.8	1.6

	(53)	(54)	(55)	(60)	(61)	(63)	(64)	(67)	(70)
	7	4	3	1	4	4	1	18	4
MARG%	5.7	3.3	2.5	.8	3.3	3.3	.8	14.8	3.3

	(71)	(72)	(73)	(88)	(90)	(92)	(95)
	1	1	1	5	5	1	3
MARG%	.8	.8	.8	4.1	4.1	.8	2.5

	(97)	(103)	(108)	(110)	(114)	(117)
	9	1	1	3	4	7
MARG%	7.4	.8	.8	2.5	3.3	5.7

Var 153 Col 60/61/62 Width=3 Label=2Q.17c

3 (variable number)

000-148 where:
xxx=variable number
999=NA

153.COMPQUS3	MISS	(17)	(19)	(21)	(25)	(26)	(37)	(39)	(41)
N= 105	73	1	3	1	1	1	5	3	2
MARG%		1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	2.9	1.9

	(42)	(46)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
	5	4	3	1	1	6	1
MARG%	4.8	3.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.0

	(58)	(61)	(63)	(67)	(68)	(70)	(88)	(90)	(92)
	1	3	6	11	1	8	1	2	2

MARG%	1.0	2.9	5.7	10.5	1.0	7.6	1.0	1.9	1.9

	(94)	(95)	(97)	(103)	(104)	(106)	(107)
	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
MARG%	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

	(108)	(110)	(114)	(117)
	5	2	5	9
MARG%	4.8	1.9	4.8	8.6

Var 154 Col 63/64/65 Width=3 Label=2Q.18

What was, at the end of the interview, the degree of receptivity of the interviewee?

000-100 where:
000=Not receptive
025=A little receptive
050=+ or - receptive
075=Very receptive
100=Extremely receptive

154.RECEPTIV	MISS	(15)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)
N= 176	2	1	4	2	3	2	8	6	9
MARG%		.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	4.5	3.4	5.1

	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)
	4	14	6	42	7	19	12
MARG%	2.3	8.0	3.4	23.9	4.0	10.8	6.8

	(95)	(100)
	20	17
MARG%	11.4	9.7

Var 155 Col 66/67/68 Width=3 Label=2Q.19

What was, at the end of the interview, the degree of interest interviewee?

000-100 where:
000=No interest
025=Little interest
050=+ or - interest
075=Very interested
100=Extremely interested

155.INTAFTER	MISS	(15)	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)
N= 177	1	1	5	3	3	8	7	8	10
MARG%		.6	2.8	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.6

	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	(95)
	29	8	33	8	20	8	15
MARG%	16.4	4.5	18.6	4.5	11.3	4.5	8.5

	(100)
	11
MARG%	6.2

Var 156 Col 69/70/71 Width=3 Label=2Q.20

What was the degree of tiredness of the interviewee at the of the interview?

000-100 where:
000=Not tired
025=A little tired
050=+ or - tired
075=Very tired
100=Extremely tired

156.TIRED	MISS	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 158	20	39	6	31	5	27	3	9	2
MARG%		24.7	3.8	19.6	3.2	17.1	1.9	5.7	1.3

	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)
	11	7	3	1	4	3	2
MARG%	7.0	4.4	1.9	.6	2.5	1.9	1.3

	(85)	(100)
	4	1
MARG%	2.5	.6

Var 157 Col 72 Width=1 Label=2Q.21

Did the interviewee ask for a lot of information about the people or institutions doing the research? Which?

1=yes
2=no

157.QUESTNS	MISS	YES	NO
N= 177	1	60	117
MARG%		33.9	66.1

APPENDIX - QUESTION NUMBER/VARIABLE NUMBER

OBS: N refers to the variable numbers coded above. Please note that in the questionaire and in the datafile the old variables are referenced.

QUEST#	VAR#	QUEST#	VAR#
QUEST#	1	35	79
CARD 1	2	35A1	86
SYSTEM	3	35A2	81
CITY	4	35A3	82
1	5	35A4	83
1A	6	35A5	84
1B	-	36	-
2	7	37	85
2A	8	38	86
3	9	39	87(N=93)
3A	10	40	88(N=94)
3B	11	40A	89(N=95)
3C	-	41	90(N=96)
4	12	41A	91(N=97)

4A	13	42	92(N=98)
4B	14	42A	93(N=99)
5	15(N=15) (N=16,17)	43	94(N=100)
5A	16(N=18) (N=19,20)	44	95(N=101)
6	17(N=21)	44A	96(N=102)
6A	18(N=22)	45	97(N=103,104,105,106)
7	19(N=23)	46	98(N=107)
7A	20(N=24)	47A	99(N=108)
8	21(N=25)	47B	100(N=109)
8A	22(N=26)	47C	101(N=110)
8B	23(N=27)	47D	102(N=111)
8C	24(N=28)	48	103(N=112)
9	25(N=29)	49	104(N=113)
10	26(N=30)	50	105(N=114)
10A	27(N=31)	50A	106(N=115)
10B	28(N=32)	51	107(N=116)
11	29(N=33)	52	108(N=117)
11A	30(N=34)	52A	109(N=118)
12A	31(N=35)	53A	110(N=119)
12B	32(N=36)	53B	111(N=120)
12C	33(N=37)	53C	112(N=121)
12D	34(N=38)	53D	113(N=122)
12E	35(N=39)	54	114(N=123)
12F	36(N=40)	54A	115(N=124)
13	37(N=41) (N=42,43)	55	116(N=125)
14	38(N=44)	56	117(N=126)
15	39(N=45)	57	118(N=127)
15A	40(N=46)	57A	-
15B	41(N=47)	58	119(N=128)
16	42(N=48)	QUEST#	120(N=129)
16A	43(N=49)	CARD 3	121(N=130)
16B	44(N=50)	2Q.1	122(N=131)
17	45(N=51)	2Q.2	123(N=132)
18	46(N=52)	2Q.3	124(N=133)
19	47(N=53)	2Q.4	125(N=134)
19A	48(N=54)	2Q.5	126(N=135)
20	49(N=55)	2Q.6	127(N=136)
20A	50(N=56)	2Q.7	128(N=137)
21	51(N=57)	2Q.8	129(N=138)
22	52(N=58)	2Q.9	130(N=139)
23	53(N=59)	2Q.10	131(N=140)
24	54(N=60)	2Q.10A	132(N=141)
25	55(N=61)	2Q.10B	133(N=142)
25A	56(N=62)	2Q.11	134(N=143)
26	57(N=63)	2Q.12A	135(N=144)
27	58(N=64)	2Q.12B	136(N=145)
27A	59(N=65)	2Q.12C	137(N=146)
28	60(N=66)	2Q.13	138(N=147)
29	61(N=67)	2Q.14	139(N=148)
29A	62(N=68)	2Q.15	140(N=149)
30	63(N=69)	2Q.1B	141(N=150)
30A	64(N=70)	2Q.17A	142(N=151)
QUEST#	65(N=71)	2Q.17B	143(N=152)
CARD 2	66(N=72)	2Q.17C	144(N=153)
31A	67(N=73)	2Q.18	145(N=154)
31B	68(N=74)	2Q.19	146(N=155)
31C	69(N=75)	2Q.20	147(N=156)

***** CODIFICACAO/CODEBOOK ****

Var 1 Col 1/2/3 Tam=3

Questionario #

001-225

Var 2 Col 4 Tam=1

Cartao #

1

Var 3 Col 5 Tam=1 Nome=Sistema

Qual o sistema?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa

3.SISTEMA	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP
N= 178	55	65	58
MARG%	30.9	36.5	32.6

Var 4 Col 6 Tam=1 Nome=Cidade

Cidade

1=RIO
2=SP
3=BSB
4=BHZ

4.CIDADE	RIO	SP	BSB	BHZ
N= 178	42	55	51	30
MARG%	23.6	30.9	28.7	16.9

Var 5 Col 7 Tam 1 Nome=Q.1

Qual e a biblioteca que o Sr. utiliza com maior frequencia?

1=Nome da biblioteca

2=Nao usa biblioteca (Se 2 va para Var 58)

5.Q.1USO	SIM	NAO
N= 178	176	2
MARG%	98.9	1.1

Var 6 Col 8 Tam=1 Nome=Q.1a

A biblioteca a qual o Sr. se refere pertence a ------- ou nao?

1=Sim (Se 1 va para Var 8)
2=Nao
8=Nao sabe(ns)
9=Nao se aplica/NA

6.Q.1AORG	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 174	4	145	29
MARG%		83.3	16.7

*** NAO SERA INCLUIDA NESTA ANALISE ***

Q.1b --- A qual organizacao pertence esta biblioteca?

Var 7 Col 9 Tam=1 Nome=Q.2

Com que frequencia o Sr. utiliza a biblioteca para o seu trabalho profissional?

1-8 onde
1=Nunca (Se 1 va para Var 9)
3=Raramente
5=De vez em quando
7=Frequentemente
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

7.Q.2FREQ	INVAL	NUNCA	RARA	(4)	ALGUM	(6)	FREQ
N= 176	2	1	4	2	46	26	97
MARG%		.6	2.3	1.1	26.1	14.8	55.1

Var 8 Col 10 Tam=1 Nome=Q.2a

O Sr. utilizou a biblioteca na semana passada?

1=sim
2=nao
8=nao sabe(ns)
9=NA

8.Q.2A	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 163	15	97	66
MARG%		59.5	40.5

Var 9 Col 11 Tam=1 Nome=Q.3

O Sr. usa outras bibliotecas em (Nome da cidade)?

1=sim
2=nao (Caso nao va para Var 12)
8=NS
9=NA

9.Q.3	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 174	4	120	54
MARG%		69.0	31.0

Var 10 Col 12 Tam=1 Nome=Q.3a

Com que frequencia o Sr. usa outras bibliotecas?

1-8 onde
1=Nunca
3=Raramente
5=De vez em quando
7=Frequentemente
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

10.Q.3A	INVAL	(2)	RARA	(4)	ALGUM	(6)	FREQ
N= 121	57	4	32	9	60	4	12
MARG%		3.3	26.4	7.4	49.6	3.3	9.9

Var 11 Col 13 Tam=1 Nome=Q.3b

O Sr. encontra alguma dificuldade em usar outras bibliotecas?

1-8 onde
1=Nenhuma
4=Alguma
7=Muita
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

11.Q.3B	INVAL	NENH	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)
N= 121	57	60	5	5	39	2	4
MARG%		49.6	4.1	4.1	32.2	1.7	3.3

MUIT NS

	5	1
	4.1	.8

*** NAO SERA INCLUIDA NESTA ANALISE ***

Q.3c --- Quais as outras bibliotecas que o Sr. usa?

Var 12 Col 14 Tam=1 Nome=Q.4

O Sr. ja tentou alguma vez pedir livros ou revistas emprestados de bibliotecas em outras cidades?

1=sim
2=nao (Se 2 va para Var 15)
9=NA

12.Q.4	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	80	96
MARG%		45.5	54.5

Var 13 Col 15 Tam=1 Nome=Q.4a

O Sr. encontrou alguma dificuldade em conseguir os livros ou revistas?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma
4=Alguma
7=Muita
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

13.Q.4A	INVAL	NAO	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT
N= 79	99	31	10	6	13	5	1	13
MARG%		39.2	12.7	7.6	16.5	6.3	1.3	16.5

Var 14 Col 16 Tam=1 Nome=Q.4b

O Sr. conseguiu uma copia xerox ou a biblioteca lhe emprestou o original?

1=Xerox
2=Original
3=Ambos
9=NA

14.Q.4B	INVAL	XEROX	ORIG	AMBOS
N= 79	99	51	17	11
MARG%		64.6	21.5	13.9

*** NAO INCLUIDA NESTA ANALISE ***

Q.4c --- Quais as bibliotecas em outra cidade o Sr. usou?

Var 15,16,17 Col 17/18/19 Tam=3 Nome=Q.5

Em geral, como o Sr. toma conhecimento de novos livros ou artigos de revistas na sua area profissional?
Para novos livros, qual e o meio mais importante para o Sr.? O Segundo mais importante? O terceiro?

OBS: VAR 15 COL 17=Primeiro meio
VAR 16 COL 18=Segundo meio
VAR 17 COL 19=Terceiro meio

1=Em congressos e reunioes
2=Em cursos
3=Conversando com colegas
4=Visitando bibliotecas
5=Lendo revistas especializadas
6=Atraves de vendedores de livros
9=NA

15.Q.5BKAC1	INVAL	CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N= 173	5	20	13	13	31	75	21
MARG%		11.6	7.5	7.5	17.9	43.4	12.1
16.Q.5BKAC2	INVAL	CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N= 170	8	28	15	36	31	41	19
MARG%		16.5	8.8	21.2	18.2	24.1	11.2
17.Q.5BKAC3	INVAL	CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N= 157	21	39	26	28	29	21	14
MARG%		24.8	16.6	17.8	18.5	13.4	8.9

Var 18,19,20 Col 20/21/22 TAM=3 Nome=Q.5a

E para artigos de revistas? Qual e o meio mais importante, o segundo e o terceiro?

OBS: VAR 18 COL 20=Primeiro meio
VAR 19 COL 21=Segundo meio
VAR 20 COL 22=Terceiro meio

1=Em congressos e reunioes
2=Em cursos
3=Conversando com colegas
4=Visitando bibliotecas
5=Lendo revistas especializadas
6=Atraves de vendedores de livros
9=NA

18.Q.5AJAC1	INVAL	CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N= 172	6	11	6	8	56	89	2
MARG%		6.4	3.5	4.7	32.6	51.7	1.2

19.Q.5AJAC2	INVAL	CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N= 162	16	25	14	41	36	41	5
MARG%		15.4	8.6	25.3	22.2	25.3	3.1

20.Q.5AJAC3		CONF	CURSO	CONV	VISIT	REVIS	VEND
N=178		41	29	39	15	9	8
MARG%		23.0	16.3	21.9	8.4	5.1	4.5

Var 21 COL 23 TAM=1 Nome=Q.6

Que tal o servico de sua biblioteca em informa-lo sobre a aquisicao de novos livros ou revistas em sua area profissional?
No caso de novos livros, que tal o servico da biblioteca?

1-8 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
0=Nunca recebeu nada
9=NA

21.Q.6BKSER	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 176	2	21	12	3	28	24	20	50	18
MARG%		11.9	6.8	1.7	15.9	13.6	11.4	28.4	10.2

Var 22 Col 24 Tam=1 Nome=Q.6a

E no caso de novas revistas, que tal o servico?

1-8 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
0=Nunca recebeu nada
9=NA

22.Q.6A	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 175	3	19	10	6	31	18	25	49	17
MARG%		10.9	5.7	3.4	17.7	10.3	14.3	28.0	9.7

Var 23 Col 25 Tam=1 Nome=Q.7

O Sr. usa indices, revistas de resumos ("abstracts") ou bibliografias internacionais?

1=sim
2=Nao (Se 2 va para Var 25)

8=Nao sabe
9=NA

23.Q.7ABS	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	157	19
MARG%		89.2	10.8

Var 24 Col 26 Tam=1 Nome=Q.7a

Na sua opiniao, as revistas e os livros brasileiros estao adequadamente representados nos indices, revistas de resumos ("abstracts") ou nas bibliografias internacionais que o Sr. usa?

1=sim
2=nao
3=Mais ou menos
8=ns
9=NA

24.Q.7A	INVAL	SIM	NAO	MAIS	NS
N= 157	21	21	81	50	5
MARG%		13.4	51.6	31.8	3.2

Var 25 Col 27 Tam=1 Nome=Q.8

Em geral, o Sr. diria que e facil ou dificil conseguir os livros e as revistas que necessita para o seu trabalho?

1-9 onde
1=facil
7=dificil
8=Nao sabe
9=NA
(Se 1,2,3 va para Var 27)

25.Q.8DIFI	INVAL	FACI	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	DIFI
N= 174	4	30	13	23	38	22	21	27
MARG%		17.2	7.5	13.2	21.8	12.6	12.1	15.5

Var 26 Col 28/29 Tam=2 Nome=Q.8a

Por que?
10-99 onde
*** 10=Dificuldade relacionada com a biblioteca
11=Verba/Falta de dinheiro para a biblioteca comprar
12=Demora na aquisicao/Demora no processamento tecnico
13=Falta de informacao/Biblioteca nao divulga as novas aquisicoes
14=Nao existe emprestimo-entre-bibliotecas/Comutacao bibliografica e falha
15=Colecao desatualizada/Acervo antigo
16=Biblioteca nao possui o livro/Poucos exemplares/Colecao

incompleta/Acervo pequeno
17=Falta de catalogo coletivo
18=Dificil localizacao na biblioteca/Nao sabe consultar a biblioteca
19=Biblioteca nao possui o documento, consulta em outra biblioteca/Usa emprestimo-entre-bibliotecas

*** 20=Relacionadas com o respondente
21=Barreira linguistica
22=Respondente compra os livros que precisa

*** 30=Dificuldades gerais
31=Entraves burocraticos/Burocracia em geral
32=Importacao de livros/Livros da especialidade sao estrangeiros
33=Alto custo dos livros/Precos altos
34=Demora na aquisicao/Demora na entrega
35=Area nova de especializacao/Bibliografia Brasileira e escassa
36=Outra razao

88=Nao sabe
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
26.Q.8AWHY	INVAL	DINHE	DEMORA	INFO	NAOEMP	ANTIG	INCOMP	CATAL	NAOSAB
N= 110	68	4	6	3	2	9	11	1	9
MARG%		3.6	5.5	2.7	1.8	8.2	10.0	.9	8.2

	(19)	(21)	(22)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	BIB	LING	COMP	BUROC	IMPORT	CUST
	2	2	2	3	19	3
MARG%	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	17.3	2.7

	(34)	(35)	(36)	NS
	AQUI	AREA	OUTRA	
	11	15	7	1
MARG%	10.0	13.6	6.4	.9

Var 27 Col 30 Tam=1 Nome=Q.8b

E no caso de revistas?

1-9 onde
1=facil
7=dificil
8=ns
9=NA
(Se 1,2,3 va para Var 29)

27.Q.8B	INVAL	FACI	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	DIFI
N= 174	4	41	18	25	35	20	16	19
MARG%		23.6	10.3	14.4	20.1	11.5	9.2	10.9

Var 28 Col 31/32 Tam=2 Nome=Q.8c

Por que?
10-99 onde
*** 10=Dificuldades relacionadas com a biblioteca
11=Verba/Falta de dinheiro/Orcamento Pequeno
12=Biblioteca nao renovou a assinatura/Falta de continuidade das assinaturas
13=Falta de informacao sobre o titulo/Dificuldade de acesso /Dificuldade de localizacao do titulo
14=Colecao desatualizada/Acervo antigo
15=Colecao incomplets/Falhas na colecao/Poucos titulos sobre o assunto na biblioteca
16=Falta de catalogo coletivo
17=Biblioteca demora na aquisicao do titulo ou copia do artigo
18=Nao existe emprestimo-entre-bibliotecas/Nao existe comutacao bibliografica

*** 20=Relacionadas com o respondente
21=Barreira linguistica
22=Assina os titulos que necessita

*** 30=Dificuldades gerais
31=Importacao/Taxas de importacao/Verbas para importacao sao controladas pelo governo/Problemas de cambio/Nao existe no mercado Brasileiro
32=Also custo das assinaturas
33=Area nova de especializacao/poucos titulos existentes sobre o assunto no momento
34=Dificuldade de obter separata do autor
35=Outra

88=Nao sabe
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
28.Q.8CWHY	INVAL	DINHE	ASSINA	ACESSO	ANTI	INCOMP	CATAL	AQUI
N= 92	86	10	2	8	1	23	1	14
MARG%		10.9	2.2	8.7	1.1	25.0	1.1	15.2

	(18)	(21)	(22)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	NAOEMP	LING	COMP	IMPORT	CUST	AREA
	1	3	1	12	2	6
MARG%	1.1	3.3	1	13.0	2.2	6.5

	(34)	OUTRO	NS
	1	6	1
MARG%	1.1	6.5	1.1

Var 29 Col 33 Tam=1 Nome=Q.9

Com que frequencia ocorre o Sr. ter uma referencia ou citacao bibliografica e nao consegue obter livros ou o artigo em questao?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca

7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

29.Q.9	INVAL	NUNCA	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ
N= 174	4	11	29	39	49	29	7	10
MARG%		6.3	16.7	22.4	28.2	16.7	4.0	5.7

Var 30 Col 34 Tam=1 Nome=Q.10

O Sr. costuma recomendar novos titulos de livros ou revistas para a biblioteca adquirir?

1=Nunca
2=De vez em quando
3=Muitas vezes
(Se 1 va para VAR 35, Se 2,3 va para VAR 31)
9=NA

30.Q.10	INVAL	NUNCA	ALGUM	MVEZE
N= 176	2	47	89	40
MARG%		26.7	50.6	22.7

Var 31 Col 35 Tam=1 Nome=Q.10a

Em geral, eles sao adquiridos?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca
7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

31.Q.10A	INVAL	NUNCA	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ	NS
N= 125	53	13	15	22	17	22	9	26	1
MARG%		10.4	12.0	17.6	13.6	17.6	7.2	20.8	.8

Var 32 Col 36 Tam=1 Nome=Q.10b

E o Sr. e informado se a biblioteca os adquire?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca
7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

32.Q.10B	INVAL	NUNCA	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ	NS
N= 124	54	27	4	5	6	3	14	64	1
MARG%		21.8	3.2	4.0	4.8	2.4	11.3	51.6	.8

Var 33 Col 37 Tam=1 Nome=Q.11

Ja lhe foi dito alguma vez que a biblioteca nao tinha condicoes de adquirir um livro ou revista que o Sr. necessitava?

1=sim
2=nao
(Se 2 va para Var 35)
9=NA

33.Q.11CNTB	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 145	33	66	79
MARG%		45.5	54.5

Var 34 Col 38 Tam=1 Nome=Q.11a

Com que frequencia isso ocorre?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca
7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

34.Q.11AFRQ	INVAL	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	FRQ
N= 66	112	10	7	16	9	8	16
MARG%		15.2	10.6	24.2	13.6	12.1	24.2

Var 35 Col 39 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12a

Por favor, avalie o desempenho da biblioteca no que diz respeito a rapidez no atendimento?

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

35.Q.12ASRV	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM
N= 175	3	3	2	6	33	37	44	50
MARG%		1.7	1.1	3.4	18.9	21.1	25.1	28.6

Var 36 Col 40 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12b

Gentileza no trato com o usuario ou leitor

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

36.Q.12BPLS	INVAL	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM
N= 176	2	2	3	6	10	50	105
MARG%		1.1	1.7	3.4	5.7	28.4	59.7

Var 37 Col 41 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12c

Servicos cuidadosos e sem erros

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=otimo
8=ns
9=NA

37.Q.12CCRF	INVAL	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 175	3	2	5	24	31	64	47	2
MARG%		1.1	2.9	13.7	17.7	36.6	26.9	1.1

Var 38 Col 42 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12d

Conveniencia do horario de funcionamento da biblioteca

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=otimo
8=ns
9=NA

38.Q.12DSCH	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 176	2	2	4	8	10	13	35	103	1
MARG%		1.1	2.3	4.5	5.7	7.4	19.9	58.5	.6

Var 39 Col 43 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12e

Acervo de livros e revistas na sua area profissional

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=otimo
8=ns
9=NA

39.Q.12ECOM	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 175	3	8	10	31	34	34	30	27	1
MARG%		4.6	5.7	17.7	19.4	19.4	17.1	15.4	.6

Var 40 Col 44 Tam=1 Nome=Q.12f

Atualizacao do acervo de livros e revistas na sua area profissional

1-9 onde
1=pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=otimo
8=ns
9=NA

40.Q.12FDAT	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 176	2	10	15	28	41	27	37	17	1
MARG%		5.7	8.5	15.9	23.3	15.3	21.0	9.7	.6

Var 41,42,43 Col 45/46/47 Tam=3 Nome=Q.13

Qual dos seguintes metodos o Sr. acredita ser melhor para conseguir algo que necessita da biblioteca? E em segundo lugar? E em terceiro lugar?
OBS:VAR 41 COL 45=Primeiro lugar
VAR 42 COL 46=Segundo lugar
VAR 43 COL 47=Terceiro lugar

1=Ter amizade com alguem da biblioteca
2=Ameacar reclamar junto a administracao da biblioteca
3=Fazer um favor para alguem da biblioteca
4=Pedir a bibliotecaria ou bibliotecario o que precisa
5=Outro
8=ns
9=NA

41.Q.13INF1	INVAL	AMIZAD				BIBLIO	OUTRO
N= 176	2	26				138	12
MARG%		14.8				78.4	6.8

42.Q.13INF2	INVAL	AMIZAD	DIRETO	FAVOR	BIBLIO	OUTRO
N= 125	53	69	5	7	26	18
MARG%		55.2	4.0	5.6	20.8	14.4

43.Q.13INF3	INVAL	AMIZAD	DIRETO	FAVOR	BIBLIO	OUTRO
N= 66	112	11	12	21	9	13
MARG%		16.7	18.2	31.8	13.6	19.7

Var 44 Col 48 Tam=1 Nome=Q.14

Na sua opiniao, as bibliotecas brasileiras nos ultimos dez anos melhoraram muito, nem melhoraram nem pioraram ou pioraram muito?

1-9 onde
1=Pioraram muito
4=Nem melhoraram, nem pioraram
7=Melhoraram muito
8=ns
9=NA

44.Q.14COND	INVAL	PIORA	(2)	(3)	IGUA	(5)	(6)	MELHOR	NS
N= 175	3	6	1	7	16	43	35	47	20
MARG%		3.4	.6	4.0	9.1	24.6	20.0	26.9	11.4

Var 45 Col 49 Tam=1 Nome=Q.15

Com relacao a biblioteca da (NOME DA ORGANIZACAO), qual o grau de influencia que o Sr. tem sobre o que a biblioteca compra?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=NA

45.Q.15INFL	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 175	3	59	25	19	25	22	6	16	3
MARG%		33.7	14.3	10.9	14.3	12.6	3.4	9.1	1.7

Var 46 Col 50 Tam=1 Nome=Q.15a

Qual o grau de influencia que o Sr. tem sobre o quanto a biblioteca gasta em revistas na area de sua especializacao?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=RA

46.Q.15AJRN	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 176	2	98	19	14	9	12	4	5	15
MARG%		55.7	10.8	8.0	5.1	6.8	2.3	2.8	8.5

Var 47 Col 51 Tam=1 Nome=Q.15b

E qual o seu grau de influencia sobre como a biblioteca funciona (por ex: horario, emprestimos de livros, atendimento, etc.)?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=RA

47.Q.15BFUN	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 176	2	118	13	6	10	6	7	11	5
MARG%		67.0	7.4	3.4	5.7	3.4	4.0	6.3	2.8

ar 48 Col 52 Tam=1 Nome=Q.16

E qual o grau de influencia que o Sr. deveria ter sobre o que a biblioteca compra?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=RA

48.Q.16BUY	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 175	3	16	9	12	27	33	30	40	8
MARG%		9.1	5.1	6.9	15.4	18.9	17.1	22.9	4.6

Var 49 Col 53 Tam=1 Nome=Q.16a

Qual o grau de influencia que o Sr. deveria ter sobre o quanto a biblioteca gasta em revistas na sua area de especializacao?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=RA

49.Q.16ASPC	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 175	3	30	16	10	22	32	14	38	13
MARG%		17.1	9.1	5.7	12.6	18.3	8.0	21.7	7.4

Var 50 Col 54 Tam=1 Nome=Q.16b

E qual o grau de influencia que o Sr. deveria ter sobre como a biblioteca funciona (horario,emprestimos de livros, atendimento, etc.)?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma influencia
7=Muita influencia
8=ns
9=NA

50.Q.16BINF	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 175	3	49	11	11	27	19	23	29	6
MARG%		28.0	6.3	6.3	15.4	10.9	13.1	16.6	3.4

Var 51 Col 55 Tam=1 Nome=Q.17

O Sr. por vezes deixa de adquirir livros ou revistas que necessita para o seu trabalho por que sao muito caros?

1=sim
2=nao
8=ns
9=NA

51.Q.17EXP	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	130	46
MARG%		73.9	26.1

Var 52 Col 56 Tam=1 Nome=Q.18

O Sr. teria uma colecao particular menor se a biblioteca que o Sr. usa fosse melhor? Ou e o tamanho de sua colecao particular independente da qualidade da biblioteca que o Sr. usa?

1=Manteria uma colecao particular menor
2=Manteria uma colecao particular grande
3=Nao tem colecao particular
8=ns
9=NA

52.Q.18COLL	INVAL	MENOR	GRAND	NENHU
N= 173	5	88	74	11
MARG%		50.9	42.8	6.4

Var 53 Col 57 Tam=1 Nome=Q.19

O Sr. costuma emprestar livros a colegas?

1=Sim
2=no
(Se 2 va para Var 55)
9=NA

53.Q.19LOAN	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	148	28
MARG%		84.1	15.9

Var 54 Col 58 Tam=1 Nome=Q.19a

Com que frequencia isto ocorre?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca
7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

54.Q.19AFRQ	INVAL	NUNCA	(2)	(3)	ALGUM	(5)	(6)	FREQ
N= 147	31	1	20	30	40	19	8	29
MARG%		.7	13.6	20.4	27.2	12.9	5.4	19.7

Var 55 Col 59 Tam=1 Nome=Q.20

O Sr. costuma pedir livros emprestados a seus colegas?

1=Sim
2=Nao (Se 2 va para Var 57)
8=ns
9=NA

55.Q.20BORA	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	124	52
MARG%		70.5	29.5

ar 56 Col 60 Tam=1 Nome=Q.20a

Com que frequencia isso ocorre?

1-9 onde
1=Nunca
7=Frequentemente
8=ns
9=NA

56.Q.20AFRQ	INVAL	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	FREQ
N= 124	54	32	25	30	14	6	17
MARG%		25.8	20.2	24.2	11.3	4.8	13.7

Var 57 Col 61 Tam=1 Nome=Q.21

Algumas bibliotecas dao mais importancia as opinioes da diretoria do que as opinioes dos usarios ou leitores. O sr. sente que a sua biblioteca da mais importancia as opinioes dos leitores ou da diretoria da (NOME DA ORGANIZACAO) ou igual importancia a ambos?

1=Usarios
2=Diretoria
3=Ambos
8=ns
9=NA

57.Q.21OPIN	INVAL	USUAR	ADMIN	AMBO	NS
N= 176	2	40	53	60	23
MARG%		22.7	30.1	34.1	13.1

Var 58 Col 62 Tam=1 Nome=Q.22

De uma maneira geral, o Sr. acha que a maioria das pessoas e digna de confianca ou o Sr. acha que toda cuidado e pouco quando lida com pessoas?

1=Dignas de confianca
2=Todo cuidado e pouco
4=Nao quis responder
8=ns
9=NA

58.Q.22TRUS	(1) SIM	(2) NAO	(3) RECRES	(8) NS	(9)
N= 178	97	60	16	4	1
MARG%	54.5	33.7	9.0	2.2	.6

Var 59 Col 63 Tam=1 Nome=Q.23

De uma maneira geral, o Sr. diria que os brasileiros tentam ajudar uns aos outros ou so pensam neles mesmos?

1=Ajudam uns aos outros
2=So pensam neles mesmos
4=Nao quis responder
8=ns
9=NA

	(1)	(2)	(4)	(8)	
59.Q.23HELP	SIM	NAO	RECRES	NS	(9)
N= 178	92	52	21	10	3
MARG%	51.7	29.2	11.8	5.6	1.7

Var 60 Col 64 Tam=1 Nome=Q.24

Se as pessoas pudessem, o Sr. acha que elas se aproveitariam do Sr. ou seriam honestas?

1=Elas se aproveitariam
2=Seriam honestas
4=Nao quis responder
8=ns
9=NA

60.Q.24HONS	NAO	SIM	RECRES	NS	(9)
N= 178	51	78	27	21	1
MARG%	28.7	43.8	15.2	11.8	.6

Var 61 Col 65 Tam=1 Nome=Q.25

O Sr. acredita que a maioria das pessoas que trabalham em bibliotecas fazem o que prometem?

1=sim
2=nao
3=Depende
4=Nao quis responder
8=ns
9=NA
(Se 1,2 va para Var 63)

61.Q.25PROM	SIM	NAO	DEPEND	RECRES	NS
N= 178	119	12	35	3	9
MARG%	66.9	6.7	19.7	1.7	5.1

Var 62 Col 66 Tam=1 Nome=Q.25a

Por que?

1-9 onde
1=Falta de autonomia administrativa/Fatores hierarquicos

/Nao possuem o poder de decisao
2=Falta de verba/Pouco dinheiro/Falta de recursos financeiros
3=Falta de recursos humanos/Staff deficiente
4=Depende da eficiencia/Qualificacao do bibliotecario/Conhecimento tecnico do bibliotecario
5=Depende do humor/Disposicao do funcionario/Da amizade
6=Depende da colecao/Depende dos recursos bibliograficos
7=Outra
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
62.Q.25AWHY	INVAL	ADMIN	CUST	STAFF	CONHEC	DISPOS	COLEC	OUTRO
N= 35	143	10	7	3	4	5	1	5
MARG%		28.6	20.0	8.6	11.4	14.3	2.9	14.3

Var 63 Col 67 Tam=1 Nome=Q.2b

O Sr. tem assinatura de alguma revista estrangeira especializada ou nao?

1=sim
2-nao

63.Q.26SUB	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 177	1	63	114
MARG%		35.6	64 4

Var 64 Col 68 Tam=1 Nome=Q.27

O quanto o Sr. gastou do seu proprio bolso com livros profissionais no ano passado?

1-5 onde
1=Menos do que cr 2.500,00 (< US$50)
2=Entre 2501/5.000 (< US$100)
3=Entre 5.001/7.500 (< US$150)
4=Entre 7.501/10.000 (< US$200)
5=mais de cr$10.000 (> US$200)
0=Nada
8=ns
9=na

64.Q.27	INVAL	<$50	<$100	<$150	<$200	>$200	NS
N= 155	23	39	32	9	18	49	8
MARG%		25.2	20.6	5.8	11.6	31.6	5.2

Var 65 Col 69 Tam=1 Nome=Q.27a

E com assinaturas de revistas no ano passado?

1-5 onde
1=Menos do que cr$2.500,00 (< US$50)

2=Entre 2501/5.000 (< US$100)
3=Entre 5.001/7.500 (< US$150)
4=entre 7.501/10.000 (< US$200)
5=mais de cr$10.000 (> US$200)
0=Nada
8=NS
9=NA

65.Q.27AJRN	INVAL	<$50	<$100	<150	<$200	>$200	NS
N= 63	115	20	21	3	3	9	7
MARG%		31.7	33.3	4.8	4.8	14.3	11.1

Var 66 Col 70 Tam=1 Nome=Q.28

Quantos dos livros que o Sr. tem em sua biblioteca particular foram publicados em outros paises?

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma
7=Muitos
8=ns
9=NA

66.Q.28OWN	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	ALGU	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 176	2	8	12	21	17	33	32	51	2
MARG%		4.5	6.8	11.9	9.7	18.8	18.2	29.0	1.1

Var 67 Col 71 Tam=1 Nome=Q.29

A biblioteca da sua organizacao utiliza algum sistema bibliografico em computador?

1=sim
2=nao
8=ns
(Se 2 ou 8 va para VAR 69)

67.Q.29SYST	SIM	NAO	NS
N= 178	103	60	15
MARG%	57.9	33.7	8.4

Var 68 Col 72 Tam=1 Nome=Q.29a

Qual sistema?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa
4=outro
8=NS
9=NA

68.Q.29A	INVAL	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP	OUTRO	NS
N= 102	76	6	22	25	7	42
MARG%		5.9	21.6	24.5	6.9	41.2

Var 69 Col 73 Tam=1 Nome=Q.30

O Sr. usa algum dos sistemas bibliograficos existentes?

1=sim
2=nao
(Se 2 va para VAR 73)

69.Q.30USE	SIM	NAO
N= 178	145	33
MARG%	81.5	18.5

Var 70 Col 74 Tam=1 Nome=Q.30a

Qual sistema?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa
4-outro
8=ns
9=NA

70.Q.30A	INVAL	BINAGR	BIREME	EMBRAP	OUTRO	NS
N= 145	33	26	53	45	13	8
MARG%		17.9	36.6	31.0	9.0	5.5

*** ATENCAO: INICIAR CARTAO NAO. 2 ***

Var 71 Col 1/2/3 Tam=3

Questionario#

001-225

Var 72 Col 4 Tam=1

Cartao #

2

Var 73 Col 5 Tam=1 Nome=Q.31a

Por favor, classifique a tecnologia de informacao bibliografica no Brasil hoje segundo os seguintes aspectos: Disponsibilidade de

computadores.

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

73.Q.31ACOM	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 178	11	24	30	50	17	8	6	32
MARG%	6.2	13.5	16.9	28.1	9.6	4.5	3.4	18.0

Var 74 Col 6 Tam=1 Nome=Q.31b

Banco de dados

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=otimo
8=ns
9=NA

74.Q.31BDB	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 178	15	29	19	45	17	11	4	38
MARG%	8.4	16.3	10.7	25.3	9.6	6.2	2.2	21.3

Var 75 Col 7 Tam=1 Nome=Q.31c

Tecnicos em computacao

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

75.Q.31CSPC	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 178	5	18	12	33	14	9	6	81
MARG%	2.8	10.1	6.7	18.5	7.9	5.1	3.4	45.5

Var 76 Col 8 Tam=1 Nome=Q.32a

E como Sr. classificaria estes mesmos aspectos de tecnologia de informacao bibliografica no Brasil dentro de 5 anos?
Disponibilidade de computadores

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns

9=NA

76.Q.32A5AN	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 178	6	11	35	45	34	19	28
MARG%	3.4	6.2	19.7	25.3	19.1	10.7	15.7

Var 77 Col 9 Tam=1 Nome=Q.32b

Banco de dados

1-9 onde
1=pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

77.Q.32B5AN	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 178	4	11	11	32	48	30	14	28
MARG%	2.2	6.2	6.2	18.0	27.0	16.9	7.9	15.7

Var 78 Col 10 Tam=1 Nome=Q.32c

Tecnicos em computacao

1-9 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns
9=NA

78.Q.32C5AN	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM	NS
N= 177	1	2	6	12	18	33	31	21	54
MARG%		1.1	3.4	6.8	10.2	18.6	17.5	11.9	30.5

Var 79 Col 11/12 Tam=2 Nome=Q.33

Qual e seu curso de graduacao?

00-15 onde
01=Administracao
02=Agronomia
03=Biologia
04=Direito
05=Economia
06=Enfermagem
07=Engenharia
08=Fisica
09=Medicina
10=Odontologia
11=Psicologia
12=Quimica
13=Veterinaria

14=Zoologia
15=Outro
00=Sem graduacao

	(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)
79.Q.33FLD	SGRAD	ADMIN	AGRIC	BIO	DIR	ECON	ENFER	ENGE	FIS
N= 177	1	1	45	15	1	9	2	8	1
MARG%		.6	25.4	8.5	.6	5.1	1.1	4.5	.6

	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	MED	DENT	PSYCH	CHEM	VET	ZOO	OUTRO
	45	2	1	2	16	1	28
MARG%	25.4	1.1	.6	1.1	9.0	.6	15.7

Var 80 Col 13/14 Tam=2 Nome=Q.33a

Qual foi o ano de graduacao?

00-80 ou 99 onde
xx=ano
99=NA (Caso seja 00 na resposta anterior)

	INVAL	(35)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
80.Q.33AYR									
N= 177	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
MARG%		.6	.6	.6	1.1	.6	.6	1.1	1.1

	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
	2	3	1	6	6	1	5
MARG%	1.1	1.7	.6	3.4	3.4	.6	2.8

	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
	3	2	5	5	4	6	8	8	7
MARG%	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.0

	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
	10	9	9	5	8	8	17
MARG%	5.6	5.1	5.1	2.8	4.5	4.5	9.6

	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
	14	9	2	3
MARG%	7.9	5.1	1.1	1.7

Var 81 Col 15 Tam=1 Nome=Q.34

O Sr. ja cursou algum programa de pos-graduacao a nivel de mestrado ou doutorado?

1=Sim
2=nao
(Se 2 va para Var 85)

	SIM	NAO
81.Q.34POST		
N= 178	83	95
MARG%	46.6	53.4

Var 82 Col 16/17 Tam=2 Nome=Q.34a

Em que ano o Sr. terminou o curso?

00-80 ou 99 onde
xx=ano
99=NA

82.Q.34AYR	INVAL	(53)	(58)	(60)	(62)	(53)	(67)	(68)	(69)
N= 81	97	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
MARG%		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
		(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	
		5	4	5	2	7	7	6	
MARG%		6.2	4.9	6.2	2.5	8.6	8.6	7.4	
		(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)				
		9	14	7	4				
MARG%		11.1	17.3	8.6	4.9				

Var 83 Col 18 Tam=1 Nome=Q.34b

O Sr. fez este curso no Brasil ou no exterior?

1=Brasil(Se 1 va para Var 85)
2=Exterior
9=NA

83.Q.34BWHR	INVAL	BRASI	EXTERI
N= 81	97	55	26
MARG%		67.9	32.1

Var 84 Col 19/20/21 Tam=3 Nome=Q.34c

Em que pais?

000-177(va para codigo de paises)
999=NA

CODIGO DE PAISES

E=INGLES
F=FRANCES
G=ALEMAO
S=ESPANHOL
O=OUTRO

NORTH AMERICA	001	JAPAN(O)	090
CANADA(F,E)	002	N. KOREA(O)	091
MEXICO(S)	003	S.KOREA(O)	092
U.S.A.(E)	004	MONGOLIA(O)	093
SOUTH AMERICA	005	PHILLIPPINES(E)	094
ARGENTINA(S)	006	SE ASIA	095
BOLIVIA(S)	007	CAMBODIA(O)	096
BRAZIL(O)	008	INDONESIA(O)	097
CHILE(S)	009	LAOS(O)	098
COLOMBIA(S)	010	MALAYSIA(O)	099
ECUADOR(S)	011	SINGAPORE(O)	100
GUYANA(E)	012	THAILAND(O)	101
PARAGUAY(S)	013	VIETNAM(O)	102

PERU(S)	014
SURINAME(O)	015
URUGUAY (S)	016
VENEZUELA(S)	017
CENTRAL AM.	018
COSTA RICA(S)	019
EL SALVADOR(S)	020
GUATEMALA(S)	021
HONDURAS(S)	022
NICARAGUA(S)	023
PANAMA(S)	024
BAHAMAS(E)	025
BARBADOS(E)	026
CUBA(S)	027
DOMINICAN REP.	029
GRENADA	030
HAITI(F)	031
JAMAICA(E)	032
ST.LUCIA(E)	033
TRINIDAD/TOB(E)	034
EUROPA	035
ALBANIA(O)	036
ANDORRA	037
AUSTRIA(G)	038
BELGIUM( )	039
BULGARIA(O)	040
CYPRUS(O)	041
CZECHOSLAVAK(O)	042
DENMARK(O)	043
FINLAND(O)	044
FRANCE(F)	045
E.GERMANY(G)	046
W.GERMANY(G)	047
GREECE(O)	048
HUNGARY(O)	049
ICELAND(O)	050
IRELAND(E)	051
ITALY(O)	052
LICHTENSTEIN	053
LUXEMBOURG	054
MALTA(E)	055
MONACO(F)	056
NETHERLANDS(O)	057
NORWAY(O)	058
POLAND(O)	059
PORTUGAL(O)	060
ROMANIA(O)	061
SAN MARIN(O)	062
SPAIN(S)	063
SWEDEN(O)	064
SWITZERLAND(O)	065
U.S.S.R.(O)	066
U.K.(E)	067
VATICAN CITY	068
YUGOSLAVIA(O)	069
MIDDLE EAST	070
BAHRAIN(O)	071
IRAN(O)	072
IRAQ(O)	073
ISRAEL(O)	074
SOUTH ASIA	103
AFGHANISTAN(O)	104
BANGLADESH(O)	105
BHUTAN(O)	106
BURMA(O)	107
INDIA(E)	108
MALDIVES(E)	109
NEPAL(O)	110
PAKISTAN(E)	111
SRI LANKA(E)	112
AUSTRALIA(E)	113
FIJI()0	114
NAURU	115
NEW ZEALAND(E)	116
AFRICA	117
ALGERIA(O)	118
ANGOLA(O)	119
BENIN(F)	120
BOTSWANA(E)	121
BURUNDI(E)	122
CAMEROON(F)	123
CAPE VERDE(F)	124
C.A.R.(O)	125
CHAD(F)	126
CONGO(F)	127
DJIBOUTI(F)	128
EGYPT(O)	129
EQUAT.GUINEA(S)	130
ETHIOPIA(O)	131
GABON(F)	132
GAMBIA(E)	133
GHANA(E)	134
GUINEA(F)	135
GUINEA BISSA(O)	136
IVORY COAS(F)	137
KENYA(E)	138
LESOTHO(E)	139
LIBERIA(E)	140
LIBYA(O)	141
MADAGASCAR(F)	142
MALAWI(E)	143
MALI(F)	144
MAURITANIA(F)	145
MAURITIUS(E)	146
MOROCCO(O)	147
MOZAMBIQUE(O)	148
NAMIBIA(E)	149
NIGER(F)	150
NIGERIA(E)	151
RWANDA(F)	152
SAO TOME(O)	153
SENEGAL(F)	154
SEYCHELLES(E)	155
SIERRA LEONE(F)	156
SOMALIA(O)	157
SO. AFRICA(E)	158
SUDAN(O)	159
SWAZILAND(E)	160
TANZANIA(E)	161
TOGO(F)	162

JORDAN(O)	075		TUNISIA(F)	163	
KUWAIT(O)	076		UGANDA(E)	164	
LEBANAON(O)	077		UPPER VOLTA(F)	165	
OMAN(O)	078		ZAIRE(F)	166	
QATAR(O)	079		ZAMBIA(E)	167	
SAUDI ARABIA(O)	080		ZIMBABWE(E)	168	
SYRIA(O)	081				
TURKEY(O)	082				
YEMEN, P.R.(O)	083				
YEMEN, ARAB(O)	084				
FAR EAST	085				
CHINA(O)	086				
CHINA, REP.(O)	087				

		002	004	039	045	057	065	067	090113	
84.Q.34CWHC	INVAL	CAN	USA	BELG	FRAN	NETH.	SWIT	UK	JAP	AUS
N= 26	152	1	15	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
MARG%		3.8	57.7	3.8	7.7	3.8	3.8	7.7	7.7	3.8

Var 85 Col 22 Tam=1 Nome=Q.35

O Sr. ja esteve em algum pais estrangeiro?

1=sim
2=no
(Se 2 va para Var 90)

85.Q.35STDY	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 176	2	114	62
MARG%		64.8	35.2

Mencione os paises visitados e a duracao e o objetivo de cada viagem.
OBS: Veja codigo de paises

Var 86 Col 23/24 Tam=2 Nome=Q.35a1

Duracao da visita aos paises de lingua: Inglesa

00 - 99 onde
01=Uma Semana ou menos (<1SE)
02=Mais que 1 semana - 3 semanas (<3SE)
03=Mais que 3 Semanas - 4 Semanas (<1MES)
04=Mais que 1 mes - 2 meses (MES)
05=Mais que 2 meses - 6 meses (<6MES)
06=Mais que 6 meses - 1 ano (<1AN)
07=Mais que 1 ano - 2 anos (<2AN)
08=Mais que 2 anos - 5 anos (<5AN)
09=Mais que 5 anos - 9 anos (<9AN)
10=Mais que 9 anos (>9AN)
99=NA

86.Q.35A1EN	INVAL	<1SE	<3SE	<1MES	MES	<6MES	<1AN	<2AN	<5AN	<9AN	>9AN
N= 70	108	10	10	10	4	8	5	5	13	3	2
MARG%		14.3	14.3	14.3	5.7	11.4	7.1	7.1	18.6	4.3	2.9

Var 87 Col 25/26 Tam=2 Nome=Q.35a2

Duracao da visita aos paises de lingua: Francesa

00-10 onde
(Use mesmo codigo Var 86)

87.Q.35A2FR	INVAL	<1SE	<3SE	<1MES	<6MES	<1AN	<2AN	>9AN
N= 36	142	16	8	2	2	3	4	1
MARG%		44.4	22.2	5.6	5.6	8.3	11.1	2.8

Var 88 Col 27/28 Tam=2 Nome=Q.35a3

Duracao da visita aos paises de lingua: Alema

00-10 onde
(Use mesmo codigo Var 86)

88.Q.35A3GE	INVAL	<1SE	<3SE	<1MES	<6MES
N= 14	164	7	1	5	1
MARG%		50.0	7.1	35.7	7.1

Var 89 Col 29/30 Tam=2 Nome=Q.35a4

Duracao da visita aos paises de lingua: Espanhola

00-10 onde
(Use mesmo codigo VAR 86)

89.Q.35A4SP	INVAL	<1SE	<3SE	<1MES	MES	<6MES	<2AN	<5AN	<9AN
N= 80	98	16	23	15	11	9	3	2	1
MARG%		20.0	28.8	18.8	13.8	11.3	3.8	2.5	1.3

Var 90 Col 31/32 Tam=2 Nome=Q.35a5

Duracao da visita aos paises de lingua: Outras

00-10 onde
(Use mesmo codigo VAR 86)

90.Q.35A5OT	INVAL	<1SE	<3SE	<1MES	MES	<6MES	<1AN	<2AN	<5AN	<9AN	>9AN
N= 46	132	8	18	6	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
MARG%		17.4	39.1	13.0	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2

*** NAO INCLUIDA NESTA ANALISE ***

Q.36 --- Qual e sua principal area de especializacao?

Var 91 Col 33/34 Tam=2 Nome=Q.37

Ha quanto tempo o Sr. vem trabalhando em sua area de especializacao?

1-99 onde
01=Uma Semana ou menos (<1SE)
03=Mais que 3 Semanas - 4 Semanas (<1MES)
03=Mais que 3 Semanas - 4 Semanas (<1MES)
04=Mais que 1 mes - 2 meses (MES)
05=Mais que 2 meses - 6 meses (<6MES)
06=Mais que 6 meses - 1 ano (<1AN)
07=Mais que 1 ano - 2 anos (<2AN)
08=Mais que 2 anos - 5 anos (<5AN)
09=Mais que 5 anos - 9 anos (<9AN)
10=Mais que 9 anos (>9AN)
99=NA

91.Q.37WORK	<1AN	<2AN	<5AN	<9AN	>9AN
N= 178	5	10	43	33	87
MARG%	2.8	5.6	24.2	18.5	48.9

Var 92 Col 35/36 Tam=2 Nome=Q.38

Ha quanto tempo o Sr. trabalha na (NOME DA ORGANIZACAO)?

01-99 onde
01=Uma Semana ou menos (<1SE)
03=Mais que 3 Semanas - 4 Semanas (<1MES)
03=Mais que 3 Semanas - 4 Semanas (<1MES)
04=Mais que 1 mes - 2 meses (MES)
05=Mais que 2 meses - 6 meses (<6MES)
06=Mais que 6 meses - 1 ano (<1AN)
07=Mais que 1 ano - 2 anos (<2AN)
08=Mais que 2 anos - 5 anos (<5AN)
09=Mais que 5 anos - 9 anos (<9AN)
10=Mais que 9 anos (>9AN)
99=NA

92.Q.38HERE	INVAL	<6MES	<1AN	<2AN	<5AN	<9AN	>9AN
N= 177	1	2	5	18	68	40	44
MARG%		1.1	2.8	10.2	38.4	22.6	24.9

Var 93 Col 37 Tam=1 Nome=Q.39

De uma maneira geral, qual das seguintes atividades ocupa a maior parte do seu tempo na (NOME DA ORGANIZACAO)?

1-5 onde
1=Administracao
2=Pesquisa
3=Ensino
4=Outra
8=NS
9=NA

93.Q.39ACTV	INVAL	ADMIN	PESQ	ENSIN	OUTRA
N= 175	3	30	88	25	32

MARG%	17.1	50.3	14.3	18.3

ar 94 Col 38 Tam=1 Nome=Q.40

A pesquisa que se faz no Brasil na sua area e substancialmente diferente da pesquisa feita em outros paises?

1=sim
2=Nao (Se 2 va para VAR 96)
3=depende
8=ns
9=NA

94.Q.40RES	SIM	NAO	DEPEND	NS
N= 178	63	82	23	10
MARG%	35.4	46.1	12.9	5.6

Var 95 Col 39/40 Tam=2 Nome=Q.40a

Por que?

11-99 onde
11=Assuntos diferentes porem metodologia e tecnicas sao iguais
12=Ecosistema diferente, p.ex. clima, solo, cultura, etc.
13=Poucos pesquisadores
14=Pessoal menos qualificado/Qualidade dos pesquisadores
15=Recursos economicos/Verbas menores/Recursos em geral
16=Pesquisa no Brasil mais atrasada
17=Pesquisa no Brasil em igual nivel
18=Pesquisa no Brasil mais adiantada
19=Necessidades de adaptacao
21=Copia de pesquisas feitas no exterior
22=Falta de pesquisa pura no Brasil
23=Nao existe pesquisa na area de especializacao
24=Sem aplicacao pratica/Pesquisa pura
25=Dependencia tecnologica/Tecnologia estrangeira
31=Outra
88=Nao sabe
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
95.Q.40AWHY	INVAL	METODO	CONDIC	PESQ	QUAL	RECUR	ATRAS	IGUAL	AVANC
N= 86	92	6	13	2	3	20	7	1	1
MARG%		7.0	15.1	2.3	3.5	23.3	8.1	1.2	1.2

	(19)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	ADAPT	EXTER	FALT	NAOPESQ	PURA	DEPED
	3	4	3	1	2	6
MARG%	3.5	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.3	7.0

Var 96 Col 41 Tam=1 Nome=Q.41

Na sua opinao, as suas necessidades de informacao sao diferentes das necessidades de especialistas em outros paises em desenvolvimento?

1=Semelhante (Se 1 va para VAR 98)

2=Diferente

8=Nao sabe

96.Q.41NEED	SEMEL	DIFE	NS
N= 178	152	23	3
MARG%	85.4	12.9	1.7

Var 97 Col 42 Tam=1 Nome=Q.41a

Por que?

0-9 onde
0=Ecosistema diferente/Realidade e nivel de desenvolvimento sao diferentes
1=Pesquisa no Brasil menos desenvolvida
2=Pesquisa no Brasil mais desenvolvida
3=Falta de informacao/Diseminacao da informacao e precaria
4=Alto custo da informacao
5=Nao tem contacto com especialistas de outros paises/Falta de comunicacao
6=Maior dependencia para com os paises desenvolvidos
7=Outra
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

97.Q.41AWHY	INVAL	(1) MDES	(2) MAIS	(3) INFO	(4) CUST	(5) COMUN	(6) DEPEN	(7) OUTRA	NS
N= 17	161	2	1	5	1	1	1	5	1
MARG%		11.8	5.9	29.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	29.4	5.9

Var 98 Col 43 Tam=1 Nome=Q.42

O Sr. diria que existem problemas em sua especialidade que sao tipicamente do Brasil?

1=sim
2=nao
8=NS
(Se 2 va para Var 100)

98.Q.42PROB	INVAL	SIM	NAO	NS
N= 176	2	147	28	1
MARG%		83.5	15.9	.6

Var 99 Col 44/45 Tam=2 Nome=Q.42a

Quais sao esses problemas?

11-99 onde
11=Ecosistema diferente/Realidade socio-cultural diferente
12=Recursos humanos/Falta de especialistas/Falta de incentivo aos especialistas
13=Poucos recursos economicos e financeiros/Verbas alto

custo
14=Poucos recursos materiais/Aparelhagem/Equipamentos/ instrumentos
15=Politica de pesquisa/Coordenacao de pesquisa/Continuidade/Incentivo a pesquisa
16=Falta de informacao/Falta de livros e revistas/Falta de dados
17=Excesso de burocracia
18=Ma utilizacao dos recursos
19=Importacao de equipamentos/De materiais
20=Falta de pesquisa pura/Falta de pesquisa basica
21=Qualidade dos dados/Qualidade da informacao
31=Outra
88=Nao sabe
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
99.Q.42AWCH	INVAL	CULT	REC	ECON	MATER	PESQ	INFO	BUROC	USOREC
N= 148	30	81	10	10	7	6	10	1	1
MARG%		54.7	6.8	6.8	4.7	4.1	6.8	.7	.7

	(19)	(20)	(21)	(31)	
	EQUIP	NAOREC	QUAL	OUTRO	NS
	7	2	1	11	1
MARG%	4.7	1.4	.7	7.4	.7

Var 100 Col 46 Tam=1 Nome=Q.43

Que tal seria o seu trabalho caso o Sr. ficasse restrito apenas . livros e revistas brasileiros?

1-8 onde
1=Pessimo
4=Mais ou menos
7=Otimo
8=ns

100.Q.43MAT	INVAL	PESS	(2)	(3)	MAIS	(5)	(6)	OTIM
N= 177	1	66	36	36	27	7	4	1
MARG%		37.3	20.3	20.3	15.3	4.0	2.3	.6

Var 101 Col 47 Tam=1 Nome=Q.44

O Sr. acha que a literatura internacional na sua especialidade e adequada para a realidade brasileira?

1=Sim (Se 1 va para VAR 103)
2=no
3=Depende

101.Q.44LIT	SIM	NAO	DEPEND
N= 178	62	52	64
MARG%	34.8	29.2	36.0

Var 102 Col 48 Tam=1 Nome=Q.44a

Por que?

1-9 onde
1=Realidades diferentes/Ecosistemas diferentes/Enfase a paises desenvolvidos
2=Ha necessidade de se adaptar/Adequar a realidade Brasileira
3=Conteudo muito sofisticado/Literatura sofisticada/Tecnologia avancada em relacao ao Brasil
4=Para a ciencia pura, basica ou teorica e boa
5=Faltam recursos em geral
6=Falta de pessoal especializado/Falta de recursos humanos suficientes
7=Outra
8=Nao sabe
9=NA

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
102.Q.44AWHY	INVAL	CULTUR	ADAPT	SOFIS	TEORI	RECUR	OUTRO
N= 114	64	60	23	12	3	6	10
MARG%		52.6	20.2	10.5	2.6	5.3	8.8

Var 103/104/105/106 Col 49/50/51/52 Tam=4 Nome=Q.45

Na sua opiniao, qual a impotancia dos seguintes meios para facilitar o acesso a literatura tecnica estrangeira? Por favor, mencione o primeiro meio mais importante e, em seguida, os outros res meios em orden decrescente de importancia.

OBS: VAR 103 COL 50=Primeiro meio
VAR 104 COL 51=Segundo meio
VAR 105 COL 52=Terceiro meio
VAR 106 COL 53=Quarto meio

1-9 onde
1=Traduzir o texto para o portugues
2=Ter o resumo ("abstract") em portugues
3=Ter uma versao condensada em portugues
4=Ter resenhas ("reviews") em portugues
5=Outro meio
9=NA

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
103.Q.45AC1	INVAL	TRADUC	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OUTRO
N= 175	3	49	76	17	16	17
MARG%		28.0	43.4	9.7	9.1	9.7
104.Q.45AC2	INVAL	TRADUC	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OUTRO
N= 165	13	11	49	56	48	1
MARG%		6.7	29.7	33.9	29.1	.6
105.Q.45AC3	INVAL	TRADUC	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OUTRO
N= 153	25	28	26	52	46	1
MARG%		18.3	17.0	34.0	30.1	.7
106.Q.45A4	INVAL	TRADUC	ABS	CONDEN	REVIEW	OUTRO
N= 97	81	44	9	19	20	5

MARG%	45.4	9.3	19.6	20.6	5.2

Var 107 Col 53 Tam=1 Nome=Q.46

Que tipo de publicacoes atingem a maioria dos brasileiros que trabalham na sua especialidade? As Brasileiras ou as estrangeiras?

1=Publicacoes brasileiras
2=Publicacoes estrangeiras
8=ns
9=NA

107.Q.46TYPE	INVAL	BRAS	OUTRO	NS
N= 170	8	58	107	4
MARG%		34.1	62.9	2.4

Var 108 Col 54 Tam=1 Nome=Q.47a

Como o Sr. classificaria a sua proficiencia de leitura nas seguintes linguas estrangeiras? Ingles?

1-7 onde
1=Nenhuma
7=Excelente

108.Q.47AEN	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 178	1	6	10	25	42	56	38
MARG%	.6	3.4	5.6	14.0	23.6	31.5	21.3

Var 109 Col 55 Tam=1 Nome=Q.47b

Frances?

1-7 onde
1=Nenhuma
7=Excelente

109.Q.47BFR	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 17[illegible]	24	26	25	32	26	26	19
MARG%	13.5	14.6	14.0	18.0	14.6	14.6	10.7

Var 110 Col 56 Tam=1 Nome=Q.47c

ALEMAO?

1-7 onde
1=Nenhuma
7=Excelente

110.Q.47CGE	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 177	1	152	15	3	2	1	1	3

MARG%	85.9	8.5	1.7	1.1	.6	.6	1.7

Var 111 Col 57 Tam=1 Nome=Q.47d

Espanhol?

1-7 onde
1=Nenhuma
7=Excelente

111.Q.47DSP	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	EXC
N= 178	3	1	2	9	36	64	63
MARG%	1.7	.6	1.1	5.1	20.2	36.0	35.4

Var 112 Col 58 Tam=1 Nome=Q.48

Em geral, seus colegas preferem publicar seus trabalhos em primeiro lugar no Brasil ou no exterior?

1=Brasil
2=Exterior
3=Ambos
8=ns

112.Q.48PUB	BRAS	EXTERIOR	AMBOS	NS
N= 178	108	50	7	12
MARG%	60.7	28.1	3.9	6.7

Var 113 Col 59 Tam=1 Nome=Q.49

O Sr. preferiria publicar em primeiro lugar Brasil ou no exterior?

1=Brasil
2=Exterior
3=Ambos
8=ns

113.Q.49PREF	BRAS	EXTERIOR	AMBOS	NS
N= 178	125	42	10	1
MARG%	70.2	23.6	5.6	.6

Var 114 Col 60 Tam=1 Nome=Q.50

O Sr. ja trabalhou algumas vez com profissionals estrageiros no Brasil?

1=sim
2=no
(Se 2 va para Var 116)

114.Q.50FOR	INVAL	SIM	NAO

N= 177	1	117	60
MARG%		66.1	33.9

Var 115 Col 61 Tam=1 Nome=Q.50a

Com que frequencia?

1-7 onde
1=Uma vez
7=Muitas vezes
9=NA

115.Q.50AFRQ	INVAL	UMA	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUITAS
N= 118	60	23	21	15	20	17	9	13
MARG%		19.5	17.8	12.7	16.9	14.4	7.6	11.0

Var 116 Col 62 Tam=1 Nome=Q.51

Em geral, em sua especialidade, o Sr. confia mais nas fontes de informacao brasileiras ou estrangeiras?

1=Brasileiras
2=Estrangeiras
3=Ambas
8=ns

116.Q.51SOUR	INVAL	BRAS	ESTRA	AMBAS	NS
N= 176	2	21	67	83	4
MARG%		11.9	38.1	47.2	2.3

Var 117 Col 63 Tam=1 Nome=Q.52

Como o Brasil seria afetado caso perdesse o acesso as fontes internacionais de informacao em sua especialidade?

1-4,8,9 onde
1=O pais nao poderia funcionar(A)
2=O pais poderia funcionar mas sem qualquer progresso cientifico(B)
3=O pais se desenvolveria, mas vagarosamente(C)
4=O pais se desenvoleria mais rapidamente(D)
5=Recusou a responder
8=ns
9=NA (Se 8 ou 9 va para VAR 119)

117.Q.52NAOSC	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	NS
N= 178	6	19	136	9	4	4
MARG%	3.4	10.7	76.4	5.1	2.2	2.2

Var 118 Col 64/65 Tam=2 Nome=Q.52a

Por que?

10-99 onde
*** 10=Nao poderia funcionar(A)
11=Dependeria de informacao gerada no exterior/Existe pouca informacao Brasileira sobre o assunto
12=Nao temos pesquisa pura/Fundamentos teoricos sao estrangeiros
13=Outra

*** 20=Poderia funcionar, mas sem progresso cientifico(B)
21==Dependencia externa/Informacao na area vem do exterior /Cortaria o intercambio cientifico
22=Nao ha pesquisa na especialidade
23=Falta de recursos humanos/Maior empenho dos profissionais existentes
29=Outra

*** 30=Desenvolveria, mas vagarosamente(C)
31=Devido a dependencia de informacao estrangeira/Literatura muito importante/Menos fonte de informacao/Informacao cientifica e tecnologica no Brasil e precaria
32=Depedencia de metodologia estrangeira/Modelos /Tecnicas/ Tecnologia/Se copia muito
33=Ciencia e tecnologia no Brasil ainda estao atrasadas /Falta de tradicao de pesquisa no Brasil/Pesquisa em estagio inicial/Poucos centros de pesquisa no Brasil
34=Contacto com o exteriot evitaria erros, duplicacoes de pesquisa/intercambio e muito importante
35=Poucos especialistas no Brasil/Falta de recursos humanos
36=O Brasileiro e criativo/Especialista Brasileiro e capaz/ recursos humanos suficientes
37=Forcaria um desenvolvimento cientifico e tecnologico/ busca de uma tecnologia adaptada a realidade Brasileira/ Teria que ser desenvolver para si mesmo/Tecnologia Brasileira e suficiente
38=Demandaria muito tempo
39=Outro motivo

*** 40=Desenvolveria mais rapidamente(D)
41=Criaria modelos propios/Teria condicoes de se desenvolver
42=Ficaria livre de influencias negativas
43=Haveria maior incentivo para a pesquisa no Brasil

77=Recusou a responder
88=Nao sabe
99=NA

		(11)	(12)	(13)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(29)	(31)
118.Q.52AWHY	INVAL	INFO	PESQUI	OUTRA	DEPEN	NPESQ	RHUMAN	OUTRA	LITEXT
N= 165	13	4	2	2	9	2	1	4	45
MARG%		2.4	1.2	1.2	5.5	1.2	.6	2.4	27.3

	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
	METODO	ATRAS	EVERRO	ESPEC	CRIATI	ADAPT	TEMP
	19	14	25	5	5	8	5
MARG%	11.5	8.5	15.2	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.0

(39)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(88)
OUTRO	MODPRO	INFLUE	INCENT	NSABE
9	3	1	1	1

MARG%	5.5	1.8	.6	.6	.6	

ar 119 Col 66 Tam=1 Nome=Q.53a

Na sua opiniao, o quanto o Brasil e dependente, na sua especialidade de materials estrangeiros?
Bibliografias

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma dependencia
7=Muita dependencia
8=ns
9=RA (RECUSOU A RESPONDER)

119.Q.53ADEP	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 178	5	4	9	14	36	52	56	2
MARG%	2.8	2.2	5.1	7.9	20.2	29.2	31.5	1.1

Var 120 Col 67 Tam=1 Nome=Q.53b

Revistas

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma dependencia
7=Muita dependencia
8=ns
9=ra

120.Q.53BJRN	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 178	2	7	6	23	33	51	55	1
MARG%	1.1	3.9	3.4	12.9	18.5	28.7	30.9	.6

Var 121 Col 68 Tam=1 Nome=Q.53c

Livros

1-9 onde
1=Nenhuma dependencia
7=Muita dependencia
8=ns
9=ra

121.Q.53CBKS	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUIT
N= 178	1	3	13	18	28	60	55
MARG%	.6	1.7	7.3	10.1	15.7	33.7	30.9

ar 122 Col 69 Tam=1 Nome=Q.53d

Programas de computador

1-9 onde

1=Nenhuma dependencia
7=Muita dependencia
8=ns
9=ra

122.Q.53DCOM	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 178	6	6	6	12	14	32	40	62
MARG%	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.7	7.9	18.0	22.5	34.8

Var 123 Col 70 Tam=1 Nome=Q.54

O Sr. acredita que nos proximos cinco anos o Brasil possa substituir os sistemas internacionais de informacao pelos seus proprios sistemas?

1=Sim (Se 1 va para VAR 125)
2=no
3=Depende
8=NS (Se 8 va para VAR 125)

123.Q.54SUBS	SIM	NAO	DEPEND	NS
N= 178	40	85	20	31
MARG%	22.5	47.8	11.2	17.4

Var 124 Col 71/72 Tam=2 Nome=Q.54a

Por que?

11-99 onde
11=Curto prazo/Pouco tempo
12=Falta de recursos humanos suficientes/Depende dos bibliotecarios/Depende dos especialistas da area
14=Falta de recursos financeiros/Custos
15=Devido ao grau de desenvolvimento/Atraso economico/dependencia/Falta de recursos em geral
16=Depende do interesse/Politica governamental
17=Assunto depende de bibliografia internacional/Pequeno volume de informacao Brasileira
18=Tradicao/Resistencia a mudanca
19=Nao podera ser totalmente independente do exterior/Pes-
21=Acredita mais em sistemas internacionais de informacao
22=Dependencia benefica/Intercambio e bom
24=Deve criar sistemas proprios em algumas areas
30=Outros motivos

88=Nao sabe
99=NA

124.Q.54AWHY	INVAL	(11) TEMP	(12) RHUMAN	(14) CUST	(15) ECON	(16) POLIT	(17) INFO	(18) RESIST	(19) EXTER
N= 106	72	23	4	5	33	9	5	2	3
MARG%		21.7	3.8	4.7	31.1	8.5	4.7	1.9	2.8

	(21) SINTER	(22) DEP	(24) PROP	(30) OUTRO	(88) NS
	3	5	1	11	1
MARG%	2.8	4.7	.9	10.4	.9

Var 125 Col 73 Tam=1 Nome=Q.55

Como o Sr. classificaria o progresso da ciencia no Brasil nos ultimos dez anos?

1-8 onde
1=Nenhuma progresso
7=Muito progresso
8=ns

125.Q.55PROG	INVAL	NENHU	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	MUIT	NS
N= 176	2	3	5	19	42	54	25	24	4
MARG%		1.7	2.8	10.8	23.9	30.7	14.2	13.6	2.3

Var 126 Col 74 Tam=1 Nome=Q.56

O Sr. preferiria ter um sistema local de informacao para as revistas e livros brasileiros na sua especialidade ou colocar esses livros e revistas em um sistema internacional de informacao?

1,2,8,9 onde
1=Um sistema brasileiro de informacao
2=O material brasileiro em um sistema internacional
8=ns
9=RA

126.Q.56PREF	INVAL	BRAS	INT	NS
N= 173	7	82	83	6
MARG%		47.4	48.0	3.5

Var 127 Col 75 Tam=1 Nome=Q.57

O Sr. e membro de alguma associacao profissional?

1=sim
2=NAO
(SE 2 VA PARA VAR 128)

127.Q.57MEMB	SIM	NAO
N= 178	160	18
MARG%	89.9	10.1

*** NAO INCLUIDA NESTA ANALISE ***

Q.57a --- Que associacao ou associacoes
Nome=Q.57a

ar 128 Col 76 Tam=1 Nome=Q.58

Sexo do entrevistado

1=homem
2=mulher

128.Q.57ASEX	MASC	FEMIN
N= 178	128	50
MARG%	71.9	28.1

*** ATENCAO: INICIAR CARTAO NAO. 3 ***

Var 129 Col 1/2/3 Tam=3 Nome=Quest#

Questionario #

000-225

Var 130 Col 4 Tam=1 Nome=3

Cartao #

3 LABEL=3

ar 131 Col 5/6 Tam=2 Nome=2Q.1

Quanto tempo durou o bate-papo inicial?

XX=Minutos

131.CHITCHAT	INVAL	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
N= 174	4	5	18	16	1	72	1	6	2
MARG%		2.9	10.3	9.2	.6	41.4	.6	3.4	1.1
		(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(99)		
		36	11	2	1	2	1		
MARG%		20.7	6.3	1.1	.6	1.1	.6		

Var 132 Col 7/8 Tam=2 Nome=2Q.2

Quanto tempo durou a entrevista? (Somente a aplicacao do questionario)

XX=Minutos

132.TEMPO	(20)	(23)	(25)	(30)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(40)
N= 178	2	1	2	20	2	2	1	16	13
MARG%	1.1	.6	1.1	11.2	1.1	1.1	.6	9.0	7.3
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)		
	1	1	1	19	2	1	1		
MARG%	.6	.6	.6	10.7	1.1	.6	.6		

	(50)	(51)	(53)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(67)	(70)	(73)
	18	1	1	8	17	10	1	6	1
MARG%	10.1	.6	.6	4.5	9.6	5.6	.6	3.4	.6
	(75)	(79)	(80)	(85)	(88)	(90)	(95)		
	7	1	6	4	1	5	1		
MARG%	3.9	.6	3.4	2.2	.6	2.8	.6		

	(98)	(99)
	1	4
MARG%	.6	2.2

Var 133 Col 9 Tam=1 Nome=2Q.3

Quantas visitas voce fez ao entrevistado?

1-9 visitas

133.VISITAS	INVAL	(1)	(2)	(3)
N= 176	2	141	26	9
MARG%		80.1	14.8	5.1

Var 134 Col 10 Tam=1 Nome=2Q.4

Qual foi o local em que foi feita a entrevista?

1-3 onde
1=Na organizacao/No escritorio
2=Fora da organizacao
3=Na residencia

134.ONDE	INVAL	ORG	FORA	RESID
N= 177	1	169	3	5
MARG%		95.5	1.7	2.8

Var 135 Col 11 Tam=1 Nome=2Q.5

Quantas interrupcoes sofreu a entrevista?
(Interrupcoes diferente de visitas)
0-9 onde
0=Nenhuma
1-8 Interrupcoes
9=Mais que 8 Interrupcoes

135.INTERRUP	INVAL	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)
N= 105	73	51	18	17	6	7	2	4
MARG%		48.6	17.1	16.2	5.7	6.7	1.9	3.8

Var 136 Col 12 Tam=1 Nome=2Q.6

A entrevista foi feita na presenca de terceiros? Quem?

1=sim
2=nao

136.OUTROS	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 177	2	43	133
MARG%		24.3	75.1

Var 137 Col 13/14/15 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.7

Qual foi o grau de receptividade do entrevistado antes de iniciada a aplicacao do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nada receptivo
025=Pouco receptivo
050=+ ou - receptivo
075=Muito receptivo
100=Extremamente receptivo

137.ATTBEFOR	INV	(15)	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)
N=177	1	1	9	2	3	22	11	13
MARG%		.6	5.1	1.1	1.7	12.4	6.2	7.3
		(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)
		3	14	7	37	4	13	6
MARG%		1.7	7.9	4.0	20.9	2.3	7.3	3.4
		(95)	(100)					
		20	12					
		11.3	6.8					

Var 138 Col 16/17/18 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.8

Qual foi o grau de hesitacao do entrevistado, em geral. Antes de iniciada a aplicao do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nada hesitante
025=Pouco hesitante
050 =+ ou - hesitante
075=Muito hesitante
100= Extremamente hesitante

138.HESITANT	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(45)	(50)
N= 162	16	40	10	21	4	40	1	9	6	9
MARG%		24.7	6.2	13.0	2.5	24.7	.6	5.6	3.7	5.6
		(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)		
		9	5	2	3	2	4	2		
MARG%		5.6	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.2		
		(85)	(90)	(100)						
		2	1	1						
MARG%		1.2	.6	.6						

ar 139 Col 19/20/21 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.9

Em que medida o entrevistado ficou hesitante em relacao as perguntas do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nenhuma pergunta
050=Metade das perguntas
100=Todas as perguntas

139.HESITAC	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 172	6	15	11	38	13	36	4	11	10
MARG%		8.7	6.4	22.1	7.6	20.9	2.3	6.4	5.8

	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)
	8	5	6	1	3	1	5
MARG%	4.7	2.9	3.5	.6	1.7	.6	2.9

	(80)	(85)	(100)
	2	1	2
MARG%	1.2	.6	1.2

Var 140 Col 22/23/24 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.10

Cite, por ordem de importancia, as 3 perguntas em relacao as quais o entrevistado se mostrou mais hesitante?
1?

000-148 onde
XXX=VARIAVEL
999=NA

140.HES1	INVAL	(7)	(12)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(19)	(20)	(21)
N= 159	19	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2
MARG%		.6	.6	.6	4.4	.6	.6	.6	1.3

	(25)	(30)	(31)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(41)
	1	1	5	12	4	7	1
MARG%	.6	.6	3.1	7.5	2.5	4.4	.6

	(42)	(43)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
	4	1	1	1	8	34	12	7	2
MARG%	2.5	.6	.6	.6	5.0	21.4	7.5	4.4	1.3

	(58)	(60)	(61)	(63)	(67)	(69)	(70)
	1	2	2	6	9	1	3
MARG%	.6	1.3	1.3	3.8	5.7	.6	1.9

	(87)	(88)	(90)	(92)	(93)	(95)	(97)	(99)	(108)
	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	3
MARG%	.6	1.9	.6	1.9	.6	.6	1.3	1.3	1.9

	(114)
	2
MARG%	1.3

Var 141 Col 25/26/27 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.10a

2? (Numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=variavel
999=NA

141.HES2	INVAL	(11)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(21)	(23)	(25)
N= 151	27	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2

MARG%	.7	2.6	.7	.7	.7	1.3	.7	1.3	
	(26)	(30)	(33)	(36)	(37)	(39)	(40)		
	1	1	1	1	5	4	2		
MARG%	.7	.7	.7	.7	3.3	2.6	1.3		
	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)
	1	6	2	2	3	1	2	12	27
MARG%	.7	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	.7	1.3	7.9	17.9
	(54)	(55)	(58)	(63)	(67)	(69)	(70)		
	16	4	3	3	11	1	2		
MARG%	10.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	7.3	.7	1.3		
	(88)	(89)	(90)	(92)	(94)	(95)	(97)	(98)	(103)
	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	1
MARG%	.7	.7	.7	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	.7	.7
	(105)	(107)	(108)	(114)	(116)	(117)			
	1	2	5	1	1	1			
MARG%	.7	1.3	3.3	.7	.7	.7			

Var 142 Col 28/29/30 Tam=3 Nome=2Q10.b

3? (Numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=variavel
999=NA

142.HES3	INVAL	(7)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(20)	(21)	(25)	
N= 137	41	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	
MARG%		.7	.7	1.5	.7	1.5	.7	2.9	1.5	
		(31)	(35)	(37)	(39)	(40)	(42)	(44)		
		2	1	5	1	1	3	1		
MARG%		1.5	.7	3.6	.7	.7	2.2	.7		
		(45)	(46)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(58)	(59)
		1	4	3	5	11	31	2	3	1
MARG%		.7	2.9	2.2	3.6	8.0	22.6	1.5	2.2	.7
		(62)	(63)	(67)	(68)	(70)	(72)	(90)		
		1	1	9	1	4	1	1		
MARG%		.7	.7	6.6	.7	2.9	.7	.7		
		(92)	(95)	(97)	(98)	(107)	(108)	(111)	(114)	(117)
		2	2	7	1	1	8	1	5	3
MARG%		1.5	1.5	5.1	.7	.7	5.8	.7	3.6	2.2

Var 143 Col 31/32/33 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.11

Em que medida, o entrevistado foi sincero em relacao as perguntas do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nenhuma pergunta
050=Metade das perguntas
100=todas as perguntas

143.SINCERO	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(40)	(50)

N= 173	5	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	2
MARG%		.6	.6	5.2	.6	.6	1.2	.6	1.2
		(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	
		4	3	7	1	16	10	33	
MARG%		2.3	1.7	4.0	.6	9.2	5.8	19.1	
		(90)	(95)	(100)					
		14	45	22					
MARG%		8.1	26.0	12.7					

Var 144 Col 34/35/36 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.12a

Cite, por ordem de importancia, as 3 perguntas em relacao as quais o entrevistado foi menos sincero. 1?

000-148 onde
xxx=numero da variavel
999=NA

144.SINC1	INVAL	(7)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	
N= 88	90	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
MARG%		4.5	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4	
		(21)	(29)	(31)	(33)	(37)	(38)	(39)		
		2	2	1	1	2	2	2		
MARG%		2.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3		
		(40)	(42)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)
		2	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	8
MARG%		2.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	6.8	9.1
		(54)	(55)	(58)	(67)	(70)	(88)	(90)		
		3	3	3	3	1	3	1		
MARG%		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.1		
		(94)	(95)	(97)	(99)	(104)	(107)	(108)	(117)	
		2	2	4	2	3	4	3	1	
MARG%		2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	3.4	4.5	3.4	1.1	

Var 145 Col 37/38/39 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.12b

2 (Numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
XXX=Numero da variavel
999=NA

145.SINC2	INVAL	(7)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(23)	
N= 77	101	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	
MARG%		2.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	
		(25)	(31)	(33)	(35)	(36)	(39)	(41)		
		2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
MARG%		2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
		(43)	(46)	(49)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(58)
		1	1	3	1	2	7	7	3	2
MARG%		1.3	1.3	3.9	1.3	2.6	9.1	9.1	3.9	2.6

	(59)	(60)	(63)	(67)	(70)	(87)	(90)		
	1	2	1	4	6	1	1		
MARG%	1.3	2.6	1.3	5.2	7.8	1.3	1.3		
	(92)	(94)	(95)	(97)	(103)	(104)	(107)	(108)	(114)
	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
MARG%	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.9

Var 146 Col 40/41/42 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.12c

3 (Numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=numero da variavel
999=NA

146.SINC3	INVAL	(16)	(17)	(20)	(21)	(27)	(29)	(31)	(37)	
N= 64	114	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	
MARG%		3.1	1.6	1.6	4.7	1.6	3.1	4.7	3.1	
		(38)	(39)	(40)	(44)	(46)	(51)	(52)		
		1	2	2	1	2	4	3		
MARG%		1.6	3.1	3.1	1.6	3.1	6.3	4.7		
		(53)	(54)	(55)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(63)	(67)	(70)
		1	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	3
MARG%		1.6	7.8	4.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.6	4.7	4.7
		(71)	(88)	(94)	(95)	(99)	(103)	(104)		
		1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
MARG%		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.7		
		(110)	(114)	(117)						
		2	1	2						
MARG%		3.1	1.6	3.1						

Var 147 Col 43/44/45 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.13

Qual foi o grau de interesse do entrevistado, antes de iniciada a aplicacao do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nada interessado
025=Pouco interessado
050=+ ou - interessado
075=Muito interessando
100=Extremamente interessado

147.INTERESS	INVAL	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)
N= 176	2	12	7	2	16	14	26	6	17
MARG%		6.8	4.0	1.1	9.1	8.0	14.8	3.4	9.7
		(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	(95)	(100)	
		3	29	6	15	11	6	6	
MARG%		1.7	16.5	3.4	8.5	6.3	3.4	3.4	

Var 148 Col 46/47 Tam=2 Nome=2Q.14

Voce diria que o entrevistado comecou a dar respostas cada vez ais vagas, depois de algum tempo da entrevista? Depois de quanto tempo de aplicacao do questionario?

01-90 Minutos
99=NA/SEM PROBLEMAS

148.VAGUETIM	(20)	(25)	(30)	(32)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(60)	(99)
N= 178	4	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	162
MARG%	2.2	.6	1.7	.6	2.2	.6	.6	.6	91.0

Var 149 Col 48/49/50 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.15

Qual foi o grau de dificuldade do entrevistado em entender as perguntas do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nenhuma dificuldade
025=Pouco dificuldade
050=+ ou - dificuldade
075=Muita dificuldade
100=Extrema dificuldade

149.COMPREND	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 169	9	26	14	27	5	44	1	12	5
MARG%		15.4	8.3	16.0	3.0	26.0	.6	7.1	3.0
		(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(75)	(85)	
		5	7	5	2	7	6	1	
MARG%		3.0	4.1	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.6	.6	
		(95)	(100)						
		1	1						
MARG%		.6	.6						

Var 150 Col 51/52/53 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.16

Em que medida voce teve que dar explicacoes ao entrevistado, sobre as perguntas do questionario?

000-100 onde
000=Nao explicou nada
025=Explicao poucas perguntas
050=Explicou + ou - metade das perguntas
075=Explicou muitas perguntas
100=Explicou todas perguntas

150.EXPLIC	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 170	8	13	14	40	7	59	2	10	6
MARG%		7.6	8.2	23.5	4.1	34.7	1.2	5.9	3.5
		(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	
		5	1	2	1	2	1	6	
MARG%		2.9	.6	1.2	.6	1.2	.6	3.5	
		(85)							
		1							
MARG%		.6							

Var 151 Col 54/55/56 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.17a

Quais foram, por ordem de importancia, as 3 perguntas que o ntrevistado teve mais dificuldade de entender? 1 (numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=numero da variavel
999=NA

151.COMPQUS1	INVAL	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(17)	(19)	(20)	
N= 139	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	
MARG%		.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	4.3	.7	
		(21)	(25)	(29)	(31)	(37)	(38)	(39)		
		2	1	1	3	2	2	1		
MARG%		1.4	.7	.7	2.2	1.4	1.4	.7		
		(42)	(46)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(57)	(60)	(61)
		1	21	9	7	2	1	1	1	4
MARG%		.7	15.1	6.5	5.0	1.4	.7	.7	.7	2.9
		(63)	(67)	(70)	(72)	(73)	(87)	(88)		
		7	13	1	1	1	1	4		
MARG%		5.0	9.4	.7	.7	.7	.7	2.9		
		(90)	(92)	(95)	(97)	(98)	(103)	(107)	(108)	(110)
		2	2	3	14	2	1	1	2	1
		(114)	(117)							
		6	5							

Var 152 Col 57/58/59 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.17b

2 (numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=numero da variavel
999=NA

152.COMPQUS2	INVAL	(5)	(9)	(15)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(23)	(25)	
N= 122	56	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	
MARG%		.8	.8	.8	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.8	
		(37)	(39)	(42)	(45)	(46)	(51)	(52)		
		2	4	2	1	12	1	2		
MARG%		1.6	3.3	1.6	.8	9.8	.8	1.6		
		(53)	(54)	(55)	(60)	(61)	(63)	(64)	(67)	(70)
		7	4	3	1	4	4	1	18	4
MARG%		5.7	3.3	2.5	.8	3.3	3.3	.8	14.8	3.3
		(71)	(72)	(73)	(88)	(90)	(92)	(95)		
		1	1	1	5	5	1	3		
MARG%		.8	.8	.8	4.1	4.1	.8	2.5		
		(97)	(103)	(108)	(110)	(114)	(117)			
		9	1	1	3	4	7			
MARG%		7.4	.8	.8	2.5	3.3	5.7			

Var 153 Col 60/61/62 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.17c

3 (numero da variavel)

000-148 onde
xxx=numero da variavel
999=NA

153.COMPQUS3	INVAL	(17)	(19)	(21)	(25)	(26)	(37)	(39)	(41)	
N= 105	73	1	3	1	1	1	5	3	2	
MARG%		1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	2.9	1.9	
		(42)	(46)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)		
		5	4	3	1	1	6	1		
MARG%		4.8	3.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.0		
		(58)	(61)	(63)	(67)	(68)	(70)	(88)	(90)	(92)
		1	3	6	11	1	8	1	2	2
MARG%		1.0	2.9	5.7	10.5	1.0	7.6	1.0	1.9	1.9
		(94)	(95)	(97)	(103)	(104)	(106)	(107)		
		1	2	4	1	1	1	1		
MARG%		1.0	1.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
		(108)	(110)	(114)	(117)					
		5	2	5	9					
MARG%		4.8	1.9	4.8	8.6					

Var 154 Col 63/64/65 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.18

Qual foi, no periodo final da entrevista, o grau de receptividade do entrevistado?

000-100 onde
000=nada receptivo
025=Pouco receptivo
050=+ ou - receptivo
075=Muito receptivo
100=Extremamente receptivo

154.RECEPTIV	INVAL	(15)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)
N= 176	2	1	4	2	3	2	8	6	9
MARG%		.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	4.5	3.4	5.1
		(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	
		4	14	6	42	7	19	12	
MARG%		2.3	8.0	3.4	23.9	4.0	10.8	6.8	
		(95)	(100)						
		20	17						
MARG%		11.4	9.7						

ar 155 Col 66/67/68 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.19

Qual foi, no periodo final da entrevista, o grau de interesse do entrevistado?

000-100 onde
000=Nada interessado
025=Pouco interessado
050=+ ou - interessado
075=Muito interessado
100=Extremamente interessado

155.INTDEPOIS	INVAL	(15)	(25)	(35)	(40)	(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)
N= 177	1	1	5	3	3	8	7	8	10
MARG%		.6	2.8	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.6
		(65)	(70)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(90)	(95)	
		29	8	33	8	20	8	15	
MARG%		16.4	4.5	18.6	4.5	11.3	4.5	8.5	

	(100)
	11
MARG%	6.2

Var 156 Col 69/70/71 Tam=3 Nome=2Q.20

Qual foi o grau de cansaco do entrevistado no periodo final de entrevista?

000-100 onde
000=nada cansado
025=Pouco cansado
050=+ ou - cansado
075=Muito cansado
100=Extremamente cansado

156.CANS	INVAL	(5)	(10)	(15)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(35)	(40)
N= 158	20	39	6	31	5	27	3	9	2
MARG%		24.7	3.8	19.6	3.2	17.1	1.9	5.7	1.3
		(45)	(50)	(55)	(60)	(65)	(70)	(75)	
		11	7	3	1	4	3	2	
MARG%		7.0	4.4	1.9	.6	2.5	1.9	1.3	

	(85)	(100)
	4	1
MARG%	2.5	.6

Var 157 Col 72 Tam=1 Nome=2Q.21

O entrevistado pediu muitas informacoes sobre as pessoas e instituicoes, que estariam fazendo a pesquisa? Quais?

1=sim
2=nao

157.QUESTNS	INVAL	SIM	NAO
N= 177	1	60	117
MARG%		33.9	66.1

ANEXO- NUMERO DA QUESTAO/NUMERO DA VARIAVEL*

OBS:N refere-se ao numero da variavel codificada abaixo. Favor notar que no questionario e nos dados da pesquisa os numeros antigos das variaveis sao mencionados.

QUEST#	VAR#	QUEST#	VAR#
QUEST#	1	35	79
CARTAO 1	2	35A1	86
SISTEMA	3	35A2	81
CIDADE	4	35A3	82
1	5	35A4	83
1A	6	35A5	84
1B	-	36	-
2	7	37	85
2A	8	38	86
3	9	39	87(N=93)
3A	10	40	88(N=94)
3B	11	40A	89(N=95)
3C	-	41	90(N=96)
4	12	41A	91(N=97)
4A	13	42	92(N=98)
4B	14	42A	93(N=99)
5	15(N=15) (N=16,17)	43	94(N=100)
5A	16(N=18) (N=19,20)	44	95(N=101)
6	17(N=21)	44A	96(N=102)
6A	18(N=22)	45	97(N=103,104,105,106)
7	19(N=23)	46	98(N=107)
7A	20(N=24)	47A	99(N=108)
8	21(N=25)	47B	100(N=109)
8A	22(N=26)	47C	101(N=110)
8B	23(N=27)	47D	102(N=111)
8C	24(N=28)	48	103(N=112)
9	25(N=29)	49	104(N=113)
10	26(N=30)	50	105(N=114)
10A	27(N=31)	50A	106(N=115)
10B	28(N=32)	51	107(N=116)
11	29(N=33)	52	108(N=117)
11A	30(N=34)	52A	109(N=118)
12A	31(N=35)	53A	110(N=119)
12B	32(N=36)	53B	111(N=120)
12C	33(N=37)	53C	112(N=121)
12D	34(N=38)	53D	113(N=122)
12E	35(N=39)	54	114(N=123)
12F	36(N=40)	54A	115(N=124)
13	37(N=41) (N=42,43)	55	116(N=125)
14	38(N=44)	56	117(N=126)
15	39(N=45)	57	118(N=127)
15A	40(N=46)	57A	-
15B	41(N=47)	58	119(N=128)
16	42(N=48)	QUEST#	120(N=129)
16A	43(N=49)	CARTAO 3	121(N=130)
16B	44(N=50)	2Q.1	122(N=131)
17	45(N=51)	2Q.2	123(N=132)
18	46(N=52)	2Q.3	124(N=133)
19	47(N=53)	2Q.4	125(N=134)
19A	48(N=54)	2Q.5	126(N=135)

20	49(N=55)	2Q.6	127(N=136)
20A	50(N=56)	2Q.7	128(N=137)
21	51(N=57)	2Q.8	129(N=138)
22	52(N=58)	2Q.9	130(N=139)
23	53(N=59)	2Q.10	131(N=140)
24	54(N=60)	2Q.10A	132(N=141)
25	55(N=61)	2Q.10B	133(N=142)
25A	56(N=62)	2Q.11	134(N=143)
26	57(N=63)	2Q.12A	135(N=144)
27	58(N=64)	2Q.12B	136(N=145)
27A	59(N=65)	2Q.12C	137(N=146)
28	60(N=66)	2Q.13	138(N=147)
29	61(N=67)	2Q.14	139(N=148)
29A	62(N=68)	2Q.15	140(N=149)
30	63(N=69)	2Q.1B	141(N=150)
30A	64(N=70)	2Q.17A	142(N=151)
QUEST#	65(N=71)	2Q.17B	143(N=152)
CARTAO 2	66(N=72)	2Q.17C	144(N=153)
31A	67(N=73)	2Q.18	145(N=154)
31B	68(N=74)	2Q.19	146(N=155)
31C	69(N=75)	2Q.20	147(N=156)
32A	70(N=76)	2Q.21	148(N=157)
32B	71(N=77)		
32C	72(N=78)		
33	73(N=79)		
33A	74(N=80)		
34	75(N=81)		
34A	76(N=82)		
34B	77(N=83)		
34C	78(N=84)		

***** CODIFICACAO/CODEBOOK ****

Var 1 Col 1/2/3 Tam=3

Questionario #

001-225

Var 2 Col 4 Tam=1

Cartao #

1

Var 3 Col 5 Tam=1 Nome=Sistema

Qual o sistema?

1=Binagri
2=Bireme
3=Embrapa

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TRANSFER OF INFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

QUESTIONNAIRE NO. [ ]

VERIFICATION [ ]

DATE OF INTERVIEW _____

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN _____

THE BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (IBICT), AN AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (CNPq) AND THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ARE CONDUCTING A STUDY ON THE AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK IN BRAZIL: THE INTERVIEW IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE ANALYZED STATISTICALLY, WITHOUT MENTIONING YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.

Q. 1 - To begin we would like to know how you obtain books, journals or whatever other type of information necessary for your work. Obviously, a large number of our questions will deal with the use of libraries. Which is the library that you use most frequently? (IF THE INTERVIEWEE RESPONDS THAT HE USES HIS PERSONAL BOOKS, ASK IF HE USES A LIBRARY AS WELL.)

_____

☐ Does not use libraries

↓

Go to Q. 22 (p.9)

Q. 1.A - (IF IT IS NOT OBVIOUS) Is the library you named part of (NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION) or not?

☐ Yes

↓

Go to Q. 2

☐ No

↓

Q. 1.B - To which organization does the library belong?

_____

_____

Q. 2 - How frequently do you use the library for your professional work? (SHOW CARD P TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Never ↓ 1 | 2 | Rarely ↓ 3 | 4 | Sometimes ↓ 5 | 6 | Frequently ↓ 7

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q. 2.A - Did you use the library last week?

Go to Q. 3 ☐ No ☐ Yes

Q. 3 - Do you use other libraries in (NAME OF CITY)?

☐ No ☐ Yes →

Q. 3.A - How frequently do you use other libraries? (SHOW CARD P TO INTERVIEWEE)

Never ↓ 1 | 2 | Rarely ↓ 3 | 4 | Sometimes ↓ 5 | 6 | Frequently ↓ 7

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q. 3.B - Do you encounter difficulty in using other libraries? (SHOW CARD R TO INTERVIEWEE)

None ↓ 1 | 2 | 3 | Some ↓ 4 | 5 | 6 | Much ↓ 7 | Don't Know ↓ 8

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q. 3.C - Which other libraries do you use?

_____

_____

_____

Go to Q. 4

Q. 4 - Do you sometimes ask to borrow books or journals from libraries in other cities?

☐ No ☐ Yes →

Q. 4.A - Did you encounter difficulty in getting the books or journals?

None ↓ 1 | 2 | 3 | Some ↓ 4 | 5 | 6 | Much ↓ 7 | Don't Know ↓ 8

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Go to Q. 5

Q. 4.B - Did you get a photocopy or did the library lend you the original?

Xerox	Original	Both

Q. 4.C - Which libraries in other cities did you use?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 5 - In general, how do you learn of new books or journal articles in your professional area? (SHOW CARD A TO INTERVIEWEE) For new books, which method is most important for you? Second most important? Third?

- ☐ Conferences and meetings
- ☐ Courses
- ☐ Talking with colleagues
- ☐ Visiting libraries
- ☐ Reading journals
- ☐ Book salesmen

Q. 5.A - And for journal articles? Which is the most important method? Second most important? Third? (SHOW CARD A TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

- ☐ Conferences and meetings
- ☐ Courses
- ☐ Talking with colleagues
- ☐ Visiting libraries
- ☐ Reading journals
- ☐ Book salesmen

Q. 6 - How good is your library's service in informing you about the acquisition of books or journal in your area? (SHOW CARD B TO THE INTERVIEWEE)
In the case of new books, how good is the library's service?

Terrible			O.K.			Excellent	Never Receives Anything
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 6.A - And in the case of new journals how is the service? (SHOW CARD B TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Terrible			O.K.			Excellent	Never Receives Anything
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 7 - Do you use indexes, abstract journals, or international bibliographies?

☐ No → Go to Q. 8

☐ Yes → Q. 7.A - In your opinion, are Brazilian books and journals adequately represented in indexes, abstract journals, and international bibliographies that you use?

☐ No ☐ More or Less ☐ Yes ☐ Don't Know

Q. 8 - In general, do you find it easy or difficult to obtain the books and the journals necessary for your work (SHOW CARD N TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

In the case of books:

Easy						Difficult
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 8.A - Why?

_____

_____

_____

Go to Q. 8.B

Q. 8.B - In the case of journals (SHOW CARD N TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Easy						Difficult
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 8.C - Why?

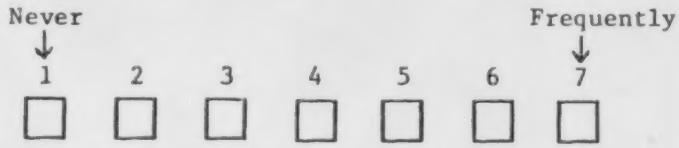
_____

_____

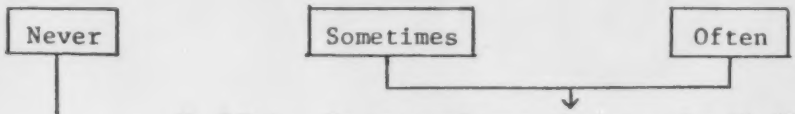
_____

Go to Q. 9

Q. 9 - How often do you have a reference or bibliographic citation and cannot get the book or article in question? (SHOW CARD C TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

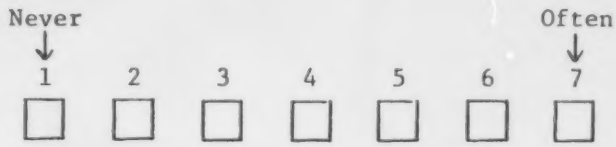


Q. 10 - Do you recommend new titles of books or journals for the library to purchase?

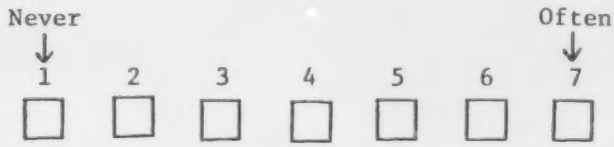


Go to Q. 12

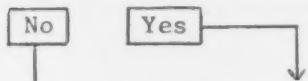
Q. 10.A - In general are they acquired? (SHOW CARD C TO THE INTERVIEWEE)



Q. 10.B - Are you informed if the library acquires them? (SHOW CARD C TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

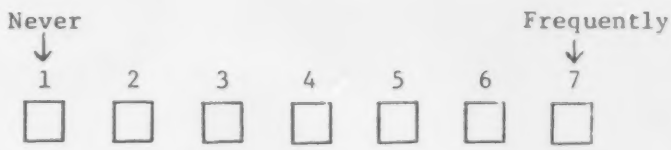


Q. 11 - Has it ever occured that the library was unable to purchase a book or journal that you needed?



Go to Q. 12

Q. 11.A - How often does this occur? (SHOW CARD C TO THE INTERVIEWEE)



Q. 12 - Please evaluate the performance of the library with respect to the following: (SHOW CARD B TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

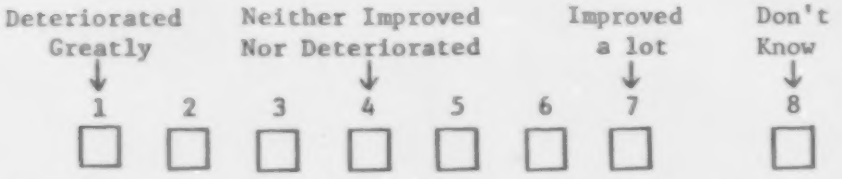
	Terrible ↓			O.K. ↓			Excellent ↓
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Speed of service	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Pleasantness to the patron	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Accuracy of service	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Convenience of the library's hours	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. The collection in your area	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Currentness of the collection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 13 - Which of the following methods are best for getting what you need from the library? Second best? Third best?

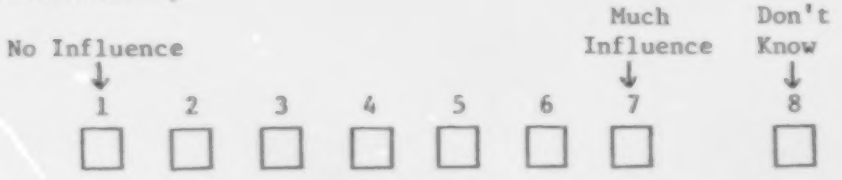
- ☐ A) Having a friend in the library
- ☐ B) Complain to the library director
- ☐ C) Do a favor for someone in the library
- ☐ D) Ask a librarian for what you want
- ☐ E) Other (please specify): _____

_____

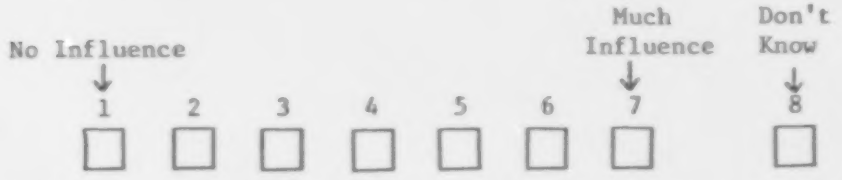
Q. 14 - In your opinion, Brazilian libraries in the last ten years improved a lot, neither improved nor deteriorated, or deterioriated a lot? (SHOW CARD E TO THE INTERVIEWEE)



Q. 15 - With regard to the library of (NAME OF ORGANIZATION), what degree of influence do you have over what the library buys? (SHOW CARD F TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

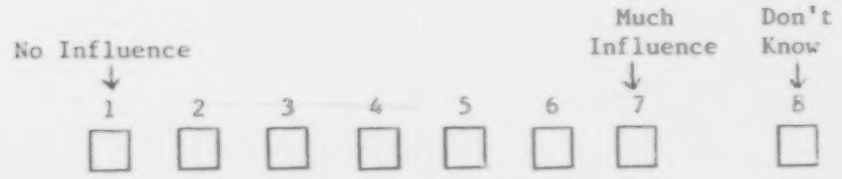


Q. 15.A - What degree of influence do you have over how much the library spends on journals in your area? (SHOW CARD F TO THE INTERVIEWEE)



Q. 15.B - And how much influence do you have over how the library functions (e.g., hours, borrowing policy, service, etc.)? (SHOW CARD F TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Q. 16 - And what degree of influence should you have over what the library buys? (SHOW CARD F TO INTERVIEWEE)



Q. 16.A - What degree of influence <u>should</u> you have over how much the library spends on journals in your area of specialization? (SHOW CARD <u>F</u> TO INTERVIEWEE)

No Influence ... Much Influence — Don't Know

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 — 8

Q. 16.B - What degree of influence <u>should</u> you have over how the library functions (hours, borrowing policy, service, etc.)? (SHOW CARD <u>F</u> TO INTERVIEWEE)

No Influence ... Much Influence — Don't Know

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 — 8

Q. 17 - Do you ever fail to acquire books or journals necessary for your work because they are very expensive?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Q. 18 - Would you have a smaller personal collection if the library you use were better? Or is the size of your personal collection <u>independent</u> of the <u>quality</u> of the library you use?

☐ Would Maintain a Personal Smaller Collection

☐ Would Maintain a Personal Large Collection

☐ Doesn't Have a Personal Collection

Q. 19 - Do you generally lend books to colleagues?

☐ No → Go to Q. 20

☐ Yes → Q. 19.A - How frequently does this happen? (SHOW CARD <u>C</u> TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Never ... Frequently — Don't Know

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 — 8

Q. 20 - Do you generally borrow books from colleagues?

☐ No ☐ Yes → Q. 20.A - How often? (SHOW CARD C TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Go to Q. 21

Never						Frequently	Don't Know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 21 - Some libraries give more importance to opinions of their administration than to users. Do you feel that your library gives more importance to the opinions of users or of the administration of (NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION) or equal importance to both?

☐ Users ☐ Administration ☐ Both ☐ Don't Know

Q. 22 - In general, do you think that a majority of people deserve confidence or do you think that you should use caution when dealing with people?

☐ Deserve Confidence ☐ Must be Careful ☐ Refused to Answer ☐ Don't Know

Q. 23 - Generally speaking, do you think that Brazilians try to help others or just think of themselves?

☐ Help Others ☐ Just think of Themselves ☐ Refused to Answer ☐ Don't Know

Q. 24 - If people can, do you think that they will take advantage of you or be honest?

☐ Take Advantage ☐ Be Honest ☐ Refused to Answer ☐ Don't Know

Q. 25 - Do you believe that the majority of people who work in libraries do what they promise?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Depends ☐ Doesn't Want to Answer ☐ Don't Know

Go to Q. 26

Q. 25.A - Why? _____

_____

_____

Q. 26 - Do you subscribe to foreign journals in your area of specialization?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Q. 27 - How much of your own money did you spend on professional books in the last year (1979)?

Response $ _____

Q. 27.A - And how much for journals in the past year?

Response $ _____

Q. 28 - How many books do you have in your library that were published in other countries? (SHOW CARD G TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

None → Many

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q. 29 - Does your library in your organization use a computerized bibliographic system?

☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Don't Know

Go to Q. 30

Go to Q. 30

29.A - Which System? ☐ Don't Know

_____

_____

_____

Q. 30 - Do you use a bibliographic retrieval system?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Q. 30.A - Which system?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 31 - Please evaluate information technology in Brazil today according to the following aspects (SHOW CARD B TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

	Terrible ↓ 1	2	3	O.K. ↓ 4	5	6	Excellent ↓ 7	Don't Know ↓ 8
A. Availability of Computers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Data Bases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Computer Personnel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 32 - And how would you rate these same aspects of information technology in Brazil five years from now. (SHOW CARD B TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

	Terrible ↓ 1	2	3	O.K. ↓ 4	5	6	Excellent ↓ 7	Don't Know ↓ 8
A. Availability of Computers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Data Bases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Computer Personnel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 33 - What was your undergraduate major?

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Biology
- ☐ law
- ☐ Economics
- ☐ Nursing
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Physics
- ☐ Medicine
- ☐ Dentistry
- ☐ Psychology
- ☐ Chemistry
- ☐ Veterinary Medicine
- ☐ Zoology
- ☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____

Q. 33.A - When did you graduate? _____

Q. 34 - Did you take graduate work at the level of the master's or Ph.D.?

☐ No → Go to Q. 35

☐ Yes → Q. 34.A - In what year did you finish?

19 _____

Q. 34.B - Did you do this work in Brazil or abroad?

☐ Brazil → Go to Q. 35

☐ Abroad → Q. 34.C - In which country?

_____

_____

Q. 35 - Have you been to any foreign country?

☐ No → Go to Q. 36

☐ Yes → Go to Q. 35.A

Q. 35.A - List the countries you have visited and the duration and purpose of the visit:

Country	Duration	Purpose of Visit
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Q. 36 - What is your principal area of specialization?

_____

_____

Q. 37 - How long have you worked in this area of specialization?

_____

Q. 38 - How long have you worked for (NAME OF ORGANIZATION)?

_____

Q. 39 - In general, which of the following activities occupy a major part of your time at (NAME OF ORGANIZATION)

- ☐ Administration
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Teaching
- ☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____

Q. 40 - Is the research you do in Brazil <u>in your area</u> substantially different from research done in other countries?

☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Depends ☐ Don't Know

Yes, Depends → Q. 40.A - Why?

No → Go to Q. 41

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 41 - In your opinion, are your needs for information different from the needs of specialists in other developing countries?

☐ Similar ☐ Different

Different → Q. 41.A - Why?

Similar → Go to Q. 42

_____

_____

_____

Q. 42 - Do you think there are problems that are especially typical of Brazil?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Yes → Q. 42.A - What are these problems?

No → Go to Q. 43

_____

_____

_____

Q. 43 - How well could you work if you were restricted to only Brazilian books and journals? (SHOW CARD B TO INTERVIEWEE)

Terrible			O.K.			Excellent	Don't Know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 44 - Do you think that the international literature in your specialty adequately covers the Brazilian reality?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Depends

→ Q. 44.A - Why?

_____

_____

_____

→ Go to Q. 45

Q. 45 - In your opinion, what is the importance of the following methods of accessing foreign technical literature? Please indicate the most important and in sequence the importance of the other three. (SHOW CARD H TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

METHODS	RANKING
. Translate text into Portuguese	☐
. Have an abstract in Portuguese	☐
. Have a condensation in Portuguese	☐
. Have reviews in Portuguese	☐
. Other methods (specify):	☐

_____

_____

_____

Q. 46 - What type of publication reaches the majority of Brazilians in your speciality? Brazilian or foreign publications?

☐ Brazilian Publications ☐ Foreign Publications ☐ Don't Know

Q. 47 - How would you rate your reading proficiency in the following foreign languages? (SHOW CARD I TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

	None → 1	2	3	4	5	6	Excellent → 7
A. English	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. French	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. German	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Spanish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 48 - In general, do your colleagues prefer to publish their works first in Brazil or abroad?

☐ Brazil ☐ Abroad ☐ Both ☐ Don't Know

Q. 49 - Do you prefer to publish first in Brazil or abroad?

☐ Brazil ☐ Abroad ☐ Both ☐ Don't Know

Q. 50 - Have you worked with foreign professionals in Brazil?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Go to Q. 51

Q. 50.A - How frequently? (SHOW CARD J TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

Once ↓ Many Times ↓

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q. 51 - In general, in your specialty, do you trust Brazilian sources or foreign sources of information more?

☐ Brazilian ☐ Foreign ☐ Both ☐ Don't Know

Q. 52 - How would Brazil be affected if access to international sources of information in your area were cut off? (SHOW CARD M TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

☐ The country couldn't function (A)

☐ The country could function but without scientific progress (B)

☐ The country would develop but more slowly (C)

☐ The country would develop more rapidly (D)

☐ Refused to answer

☐ Don't know

} → Go to Q. 53

Q. 52.A - Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 53 - In your opinion what is the degree of dependence on foreign materials in your area (SHOW CARD K TO INTERVIEWEE)

	No Dependence ↓ 1	2	3	4	5	6	Great Dependence ↓ 7	Don't Know ↓ 8	Refused to Answer ↓ 9
A. Bibliographies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Journals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Books	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Computer Programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 54 - Do you believe that in the next five years Brazil will be able to substitute national information systems for international systems?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Depends ☐ Don't Know

↓

Q. 54.A - Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

↓

Go to Q. 55

Q. 55 - How would you rate scientific progress in Brazil during the past ten years? (SHOW CARD L TO THE INTERVIEWEE)

No Progress						Great Progress	Don't Know
↓						↓	↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 56 - Would you prefer to have a local information system for Brazilian books and journals in your area or would you prefer to have these materials placed in international information systems?

☐ A Brazilian Information System

☐ Brazilian Material in a International System

☐ Don't Know

☐ Refused to Respond

Q. 57 - Are you a member of any professional society?

☐ No → Go to Q. 58

☐ Yes → Q. 57.A - Which societies? (WRITE OUT NAME)

_____

_____

_____

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER:

Q. 58 - Sex of interviewer:

☐ M

☐ F

Q. 59 - City (location) of Interview: _____

NOTE TIME OF COMPLETION: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

1. How much time was spent in initial conversation? _____

2. How long did the interview take? _____
(Just the interview)

3. How many times did you visit the interviewee? _____

4. Where were the location(s) of the interview? (In chronological order)

_____

5. How many and what types of interruptions occurred during the interview?

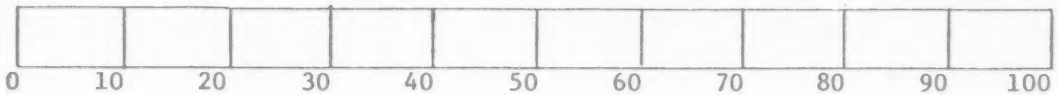
_____

_____

6. Was there a third person present during the interview? Who?

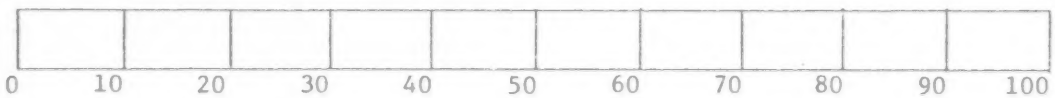
_____

7. What was the degree of receptivity of the interviewee before the interview began?



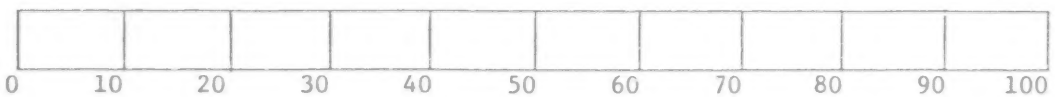
Not at all Receptive — + or - Reception — Extremely Receptive

8. What was the degree of hesitation of the interviewee, in general, before the interview began?



No Hesitation — + or - Hesitation — Extremely Hesitant

9. On the average, the interviewee was hesitant in relation to how many questions?

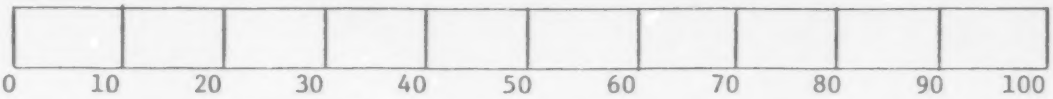


No Questions — Half the Questions — All the Questions

10. Cite in order of importance 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee showed the most hesitation:

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

11. On average was the interviewee sincere in relation to the questions on the questionnaire?

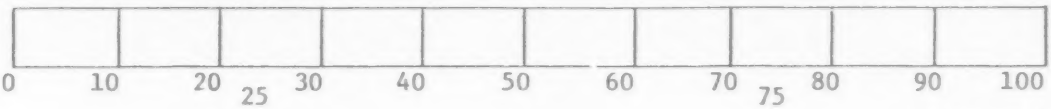


No Questions — Half the Questions — All the Questions

12. Cite in order of importance the 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee was least sincere?

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

13. What was the degree of interest of the interviewee, before the beginning of the interview?

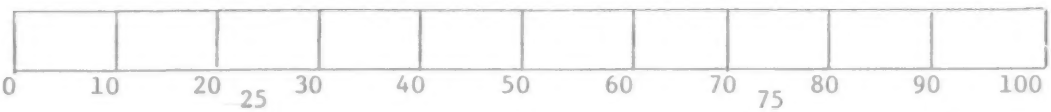


No Interest — Little Interest — + or - Interest — Great Interest — Extremely Interested

14. Did you notice that the interviewee gave responses that were increasingly vague? After how much time did this happen? _____

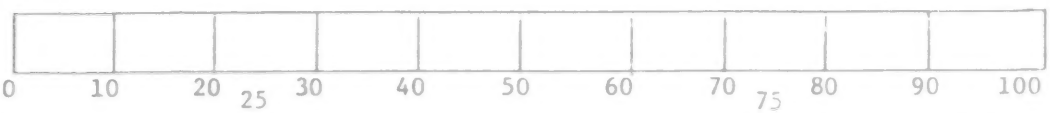
_____

15. What was the degree of difficulty the interviewee had in understanding the questions?



No Difficulty — Little Difficulty — + or - Difficulty — Great Difficulty — Extreme Difficulty

16. On average did you have to provide explanations to the interviewer about questions?



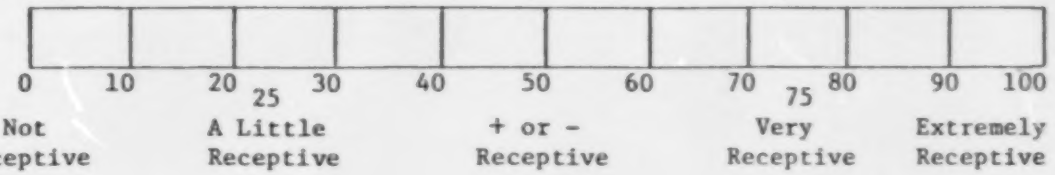
No Explanation — Explain a few Questions — Explain Half the Questions — Explain Many Questions — Explain All Questions

FOR INTERVIEWERS ONLY

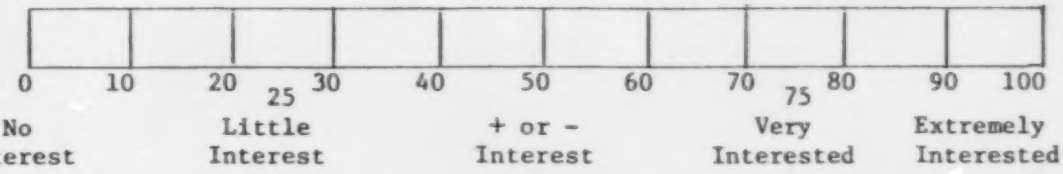
17. Which were <u>in order of importance</u> the 3 questions that the interviewer <u>had most difficulty understanding</u>?

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

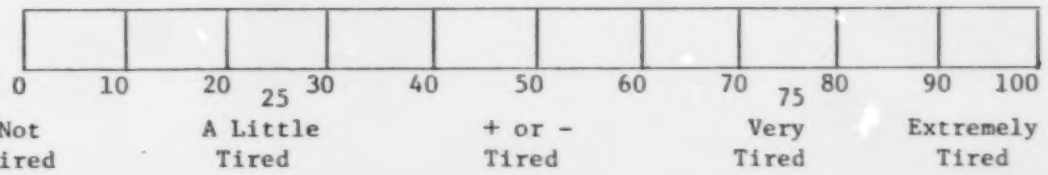
18. What was, <u>at the end of the interview</u>, <u>the degree of receptivity</u> of the interviewee?



19. What was, <u>at the end of the interview</u>, the <u>degree of interest</u> of the interviewer?



20. What was the <u>degree of tiredness</u> of the interviewer <u>at the end of the interview</u>?



21. Did the interviewee ask for a lot of information about the people or institutions doing the research? Which?

_____

_____

_____

CONSELHO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO CIENTIFICO E TECNOLOGICO (CNPq)
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE INFORMAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA (IBICT)

ESCOLA DE BIBLIOTECONOMIA
UNIVERSIDADE DE MICHIGAN

ED 80-04-02

TRANSFERÊNCIA DE INFORMAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NO BRASIL

NÚMERO DO QUESTIONÁRIO

VERIFICAÇÃO

DATA DA ENTREVISTA: _____

ANOTE A HORA ANTES
DE INICIAR A
ENTREVISTA : _____

O INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE INFORMAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA (IBICT), ÓRGÃO DO CONSELHO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO CIENTIFICO E TECNOLÓGICO (CNPq) E A ESCOLA DE BIBLIOTECONOMIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE MICHIGAN ESTÃO REALIZANDO UM ESTUDO SOBRE A DISPONIBILIDADE DE INFORMAÇÃO PARA O TRABALHO CIENTIFICO NO BRASIL, ESTA ENTREVISTA É ESTRITAMENTE CONFIDENCIAL E AS SUAS RESPOSTAS SERÃO ANALISADAS ESTATISTICAMENTE, SEM QUALQUER MENÇÃO DE SUAS OPINIÕES PESSOAIS. AGRADECEMOS MUITO A SUA COLABORAÇÃO.

Q.1 - Para começar, gostaríamos de saber como o Sr. obtem os livros, revistas ou qualquer outro tipo de informações necessárias para o seu trabalho. Evidentemente, grande parte das nossas perguntas terão a ver com o uso de bibliotecas. Qual é a biblioteca que o Sr. utiliza com maior freqüência ? (SE O ENTREVISTADO RESPONDER QUE USA OS SEUS PRÓPRIOS LIVROS, PERGUNTE SE ELE TAMBÉM USA ALGUMA BIBLIOTECA)

_____

☐ Não usa bibliotecas

↓

Passe para Q. 22 (Página 9)

Q.1.A- (SE NÃO FOR ÓBVIO) A biblioteca à qual o Sr. se refere pertence a (NOME DA ORGANIZAÇÃO) ou não ?

Sim

↓

Passe para Q.2

Não

↓

Q.1.B - A qual organização pertence esta biblioteca?

_____

_____

Q.2 - Com que frequência o Sr. utiliza a biblioteca para o seu trabalho profissional ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO P AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nunca		Raramente		De vez em quando		Frequentemente
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 2-A - O Sr. utilizou a biblioteca na semana passada ?

Não | Sim

Passe para Q.3

Q.3 - O Sr. usa outras bibliotecas em (NOME DA CIDADE) ?

Não | Sim

Q.3-A - Com que frequência o Sr. usa outras bibliotecas ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO P AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nunca		Raramente		De vez em quando		Frequentemente
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q.3-B - O Sr. encontra alguma dificuldade em usar outras bibliotecas ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO R AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nenhuma		Alguma			Muita	Não sabe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q.3-C - Quais as outras bibliotecas que o Sr. usa ?

_____

_____

_____

Passe para Q.4

Q.4 - O Sr. já tentou alguma vez pedir livros ou revistas emprestados de bibliotecas em outras cidades ?

Não | Sim

Q.4-A - O Sr. encontrou alguma dificuldade em conseguir os livros ou revistas ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO R AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nenhuma		Alguma			Muita	Não sabe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Passe para Q.5

Q.4 -B - O Sr. conseguiu uma cópia xerox ou a biblioteca lhe emprestou o original ?

☐ Xerox ☐ Original ☐ Ambos

Q.4-C - Quais as bibliotecas em outra cidade o Sr. usou ?

_____

_____

_____

Q.5 - Em geral, como o Sr. toma conhecimento de novos livros ou artigos de revistas na sua área profissional ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO A AO ENTREVISTADO)
Para novos livros, qual é o meio mais importante para o Sr. ? O Segundo mais importante ? O terceiro ?

- ☐ Em congressos e reuniões
- ☐ Em cursos
- ☐ Conversando com colegas
- ☐ Visitando bibliotecas
- ☐ Lendo revistas especializadas
- ☐ Através de vendedores de livros

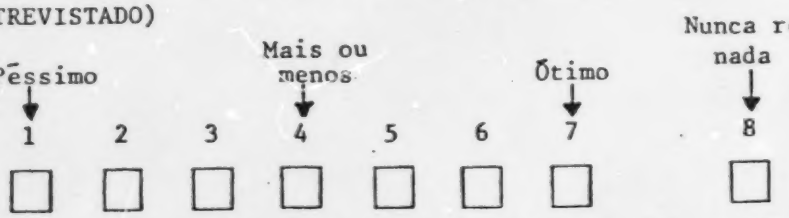
Q.5-A - E para artigos de revistas ? Qual é o meio mais importante, o segundo e o terceiro ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO A AO ENTREVISTADO)

- ☐ Em congressos e reuniões
- ☐ Em cursos
- ☐ Conversando com colegas
- ☐ Visitando bibliotecas
- ☐ Lendo revistas especializadas
- ☐ Através de vendedores de livros

Q. 6- Que tal o serviço de sua biblioteca em informá-lo sobre a aquisição de novos livros ou revistas em sua área profissional ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)
No caso de novos livros, que tal o serviço da biblioteca ?

Péssimo			Mais ou menos			Ótimo	Nunca recebeu nada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q.6-A - E no caso de novas revistas, que tal o serviço ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q. 7 - O Sr. usa índices, revistas de resumos ("abstracts") ou bibliografias internacionais ?

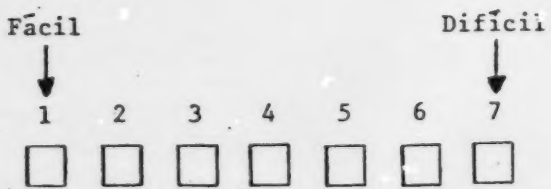
Não → Passe para Q.8

Sim → Q.7-A - Na sua opinião, as revistas e os livros brasileiros estão adequadamente representados nos índices, revistas de resumos ("abstracts") ou nas bibliografias internacionais que o Sr. usa ?

Não | Mais ou menos | Sim | Não sabe

Q.8 - Em geral, o Sr. diria que é facil ou difícil conseguir os livros e as revistas que necessitava para o seu trabalho ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO N AO ENTREVISTADO)

No caso de livros :



Passe para Q.8-A

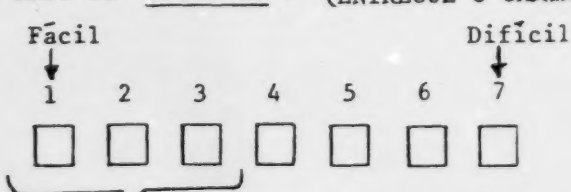
Q. 8-A - Por quê ?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 8-A - E no caso de revistas ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO N AO ENTREVISTADO)



Passe para Q.9

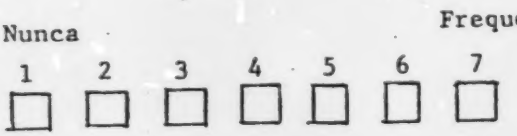
Q.8-C - Por quê ?

_____

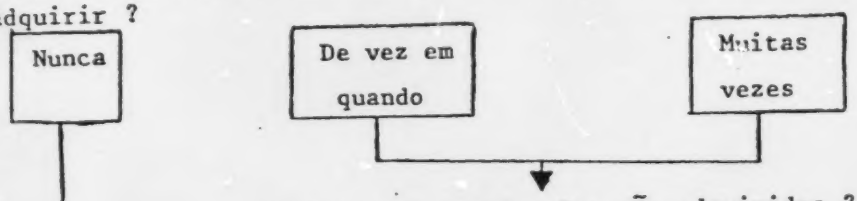
_____

_____

Q. 9 - Com que frequência ocorre o Sr. ter uma referência ou citação bibliográfica e não conseguir obter o livro ou o artigo em questão ?
(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)

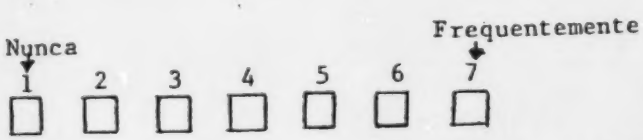


Q.10 - O Sr. costuma recomendar novos títulos de livros ou revistas para a biblioteca adquirir ?

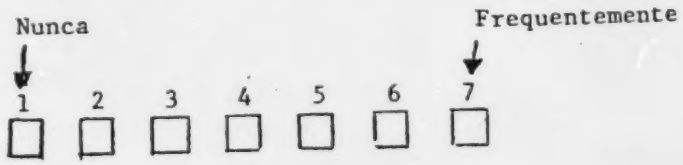


Passe para Q.12

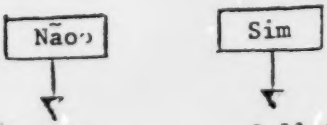
Q.10.A - Em geral, eles são adquiridos ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.10.B - E o Sr. é informado se a biblioteca os adquire ?
(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)

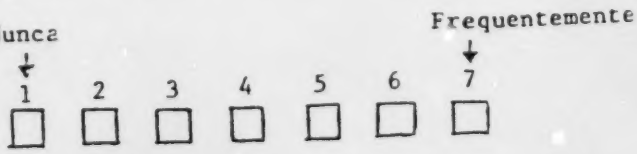


Q.11 - Já lhe foi dito alguma vez que a biblioteca não tinha condições de adquirir um livro ou revista que o Sr. necessitava ?



Passe para Q.12

Q.11.A - Com que frequência isso ocorre ?
(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.12 - Por favor, avalie o desempenho da biblioteca no que diz respeito a:
(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)

	Péssimo			Mais ou menos			Ótimo
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Rapidez no atendimento	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Gentileza no trato com o usuário ou leitor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Serviços cuidadosos e sem erros	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Conveniência do horário de funcionamento da biblioteca	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Acervo de livros e revistas na sua área profissional	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Atualização do acervo de livros e revistas na sua área profissional	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q.13 - Qual dos seguintes métodos o Sr. acredita ser melhor para conseguir algo que necessitava da biblioteca ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO D AO ENTREVISTADO)
E em segundo lugar ? E em terceiro lugar ?

☐ A)Ter amizade com alguém da biblioteca

☐ B) Ameaçar reclamar junto à administração da biblioteca

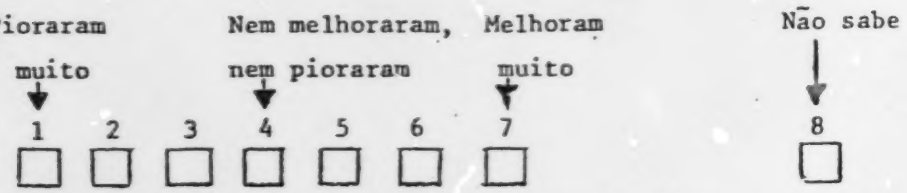
☐ C) Fazer um favor para alguém da biblioteca

☐ D) Pedir a bibliotecária ou bibliotecário o que precisa

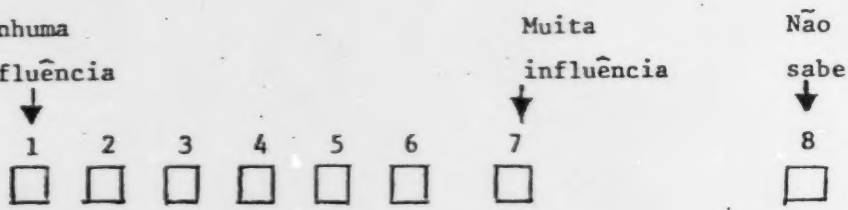
☐ E) Outro (favor especificar): _____

_____

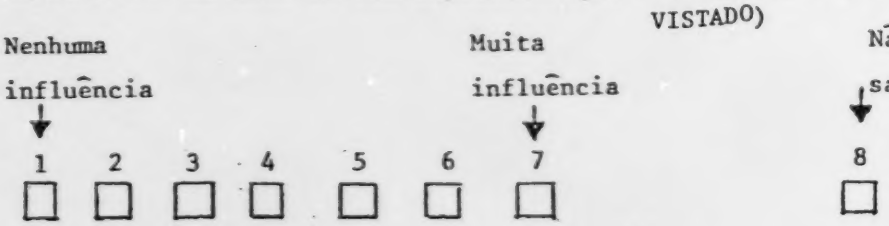
Q. 14 - Na sua opinião, as bibliotecas brasileiras nos últimos dez anos melhoraram muito, nem melhoram nem pioraram ou pioraram muito ?
(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO E AO ENTREVISTADO)



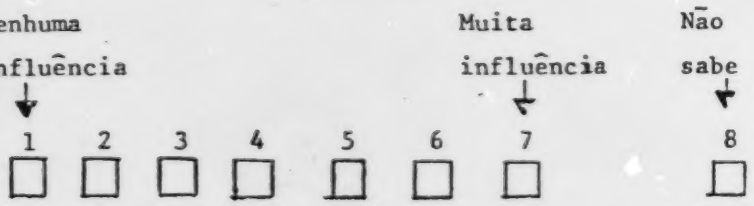
Q.15 - Com relação à biblioteca da (NOME DA ORGANIZAÇÃO), qual o grau de influência que o Sr. tem sobre o que a biblioteca compra ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)



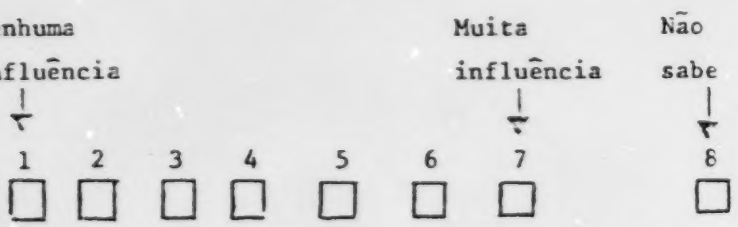
Q.15.A- Qual o grau de influência que o Sr. tem sobre o quanto a biblioteca gasta em revistas na área de sua especialização ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)



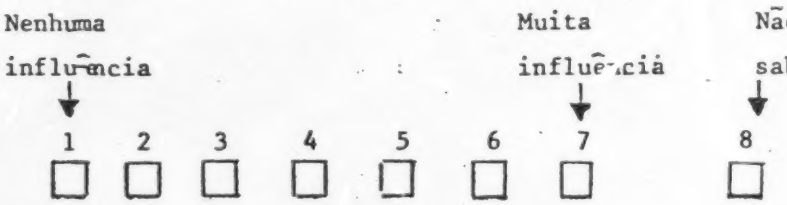
Q.15.B - E qual o seu grau de influência sobre como a biblioteca funciona (por ex.: horário, empréstimos de livros, atendimento, etc.) ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)



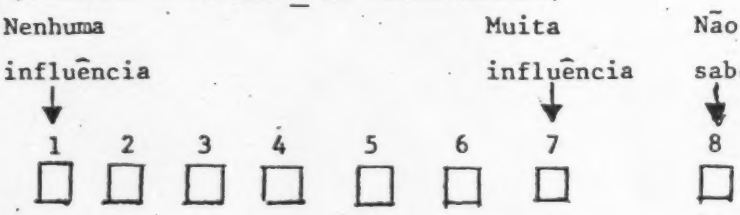
Q.16 - E qual o grau de influência que o Sr. deveria ter sobre o que a biblioteca compra ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.16.A- Qual o grau de influência que o Sr. deveria ter sobre o quanto a biblioteca gasta em revistas na sua área de especialização ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)

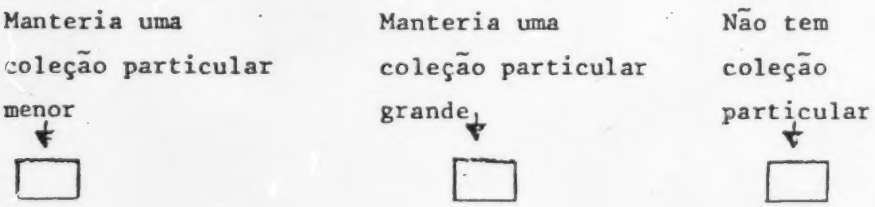


Q.16.B- E qual o grau de influência que o Sr. deveria ter sobre como a biblioteca funciona (horário, empréstimos de livros, atendimento, etc.) ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO F AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.17 - O Sr. por vezes deixa de adquirir livros ou revistas que necessita para o seu trabalho por que são muito caros ?

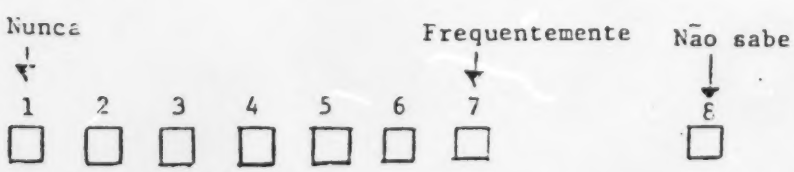
Q. 18 - O Sr. teria uma coleção particular menor se a biblioteca que o Sr. usa fôsse melhor ? Ou é o tamanho de sua coleção particular independente da qualidade da biblioteca que o Sr. usa ?



Q. 19 - O Sr. costuma emprestar livros a colegas ?

Passe para Q.20

Q.19.A- Com que frequência isto ocorre ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.20 - O Sr. costuma pedir livros emprestados aos sas colegas?

Não → Passe para Q.21

Sim → Q.20.A - Com que frequência isso ocorre ?

(ENTREGUE O CARTÃO C AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nunca 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Frequentemente — Não sabe 8

Q. 21 - Algumas bibliotecas dão mais importância às opiniões da diretoria do que às opiniões dos usuários ou leitores. O Sr. sente que a sua biblioteca dá mais importância às opiniões dos leitores ou da diretoria da (NOME DA ORGANIZAÇÃO) ou igual importância a ambos ?

☐ Usuários ☐ Diretoria ☐ Ambos ☐ Não sabe

Q.22 - De uma maneira geral, o Sr. acha que a maioria das pessoas é digna de confiança ou o Sr. acha que todo cuidado é pouco quando a gente lida com pessoas ?

☐ Dignas de confiança ☐ Todo cuidado é pouco ☐ Não quiz responder ☐ Não sabe

Q.23 - De uma maneira geral, o Sr. diria que os brasileiros tentam ajudar uns aos outros ou só pensam neles mesmos ?

☐ Ajudam uns aos outros ☐ Só pensam neles mesmos ☐ Não quiz responder ☐ Não sabe

Q.24 - Se as pessoas pudessem, o Sr. acha que elas se aproveitariam do Sr. ou seriam honestas ?

☐ Elas se aproveitariam ☐ Seriam honestas ☐ Não quiz responder ☐ Não sabe

Q. 25 - O Sr. acredita que a maioria das pessoas que trabalham em bibliotecas fazem o que prometem ?

☐ Sim ☐ Não → Passe para Q.26

☐ Depende → Q. 25-A - Por que ?

_____

_____

_____

☐ Não Quiz responder

☐ Não sabe

Q. 26 - O Sr. tem assinatura de alguma revista estrangeira especializada ou não ?

☐ Não ☐ Sim

Q. 27 - O quanto o Sr. gastou do seu próprio bolso com livros profissionais no ano passado (1979) ?

Resposta : cr$ _____

Q. 27-A- E com assinaturas de revistas no ano passado ?

Resposta : cr$ _____

Q. 28 - Quantos dos livros que o Sr. tem em sua biblioteca particular foram publicados em outros países ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO G AO ENTREVISTADO)

Nenhum ↓ Muitos ↓

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐

Q. 29 - A sua biblioteca utiliza algum sistema bibliográfico em computador ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.30

☐ Sim → Q.29-A - Qual sistema ? ☐ Não sabe

_____

_____

_____

☐ Não sabe → Passe para Q.30

Q. 30 - O Sr. usa algum dos sistemas bibliográficos existentes ?

☐ Não ☐ Sim

Q. 30-A - Qual sistema ?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 31 - Por favor, classifique a tecnologia de informação bibliográfica no Brasil hoje segundo os seguintes aspectos (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)

	Péssimo			Mais ou menos			Ótimo	Não sabe
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Disponibilidade de computadores	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Banco de dados	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Técnicos em computação	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 32 - E como o Sr. classificaria estes mesmos aspectos da tecnologia de informação bibliográfica no Brasil dentro de 5 anos ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)

	Péssimo			Mais ou menos			Ótimo	Não sabe
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Disponibilidade de computadores	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Banco de dados	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Técnicos em computação	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 33 - Qual é o seu curso de graduação ?

- ☐ Administração
- ☐ Agronomia
- ☐ Biologia
- ☐ Direito
- ☐ Economia
- ☐ Enfermagem
- ☐ Engenharia
- ☐ Física
- ☐ Medicina
- ☐ Odontologia
- ☐ Psicologia
- ☐ Química
- ☐ Veterinária
- ☐ Zoologia
- ☐ Outro (ESPECIFIQUE): _____

Q. 33-A - Qual foi o ano de graduação ? _____

Q.34 - O Sr. já cursou algum programa de pós-graduação a nível de mestrado ou doutorado ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.35

☐ Sim → Q.34.A -Em que ano o Sr. terminou o curso ?

19_____

Q.34.B -O Sr. fez este curso no Brasil ou no exterior ?

☐ Brasil → Passe para Q.35

☐ Exterior → Q.34.C- Em que país ?

_____

_____

Q.35 - O Sr. já esteve em algum país estrangeiro ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.36

☐ Sim → Passe para Q.35-A

Q. 35-A - Mencione os países visitados e a duração e o objetivo de cada viagem:

País	Durante quanto tempo ?	Qual o objetivo da viagem ?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Q.36 - Qual é a sua principal área de especialização ?

_____

_____

Q.37 - Há quanto tempo o Sr. vem trabalhando em sua área de especialização ?

_____

Q.38 - Há quanto tempo o Sr. trabalha na (NOME DA ORGANIZAÇÃO) ?

_____

Q.39 - De uma maneira geral, qual das seguintes atividades ocupa a maior parte do seu tempo na (NOME DA ORGANIZAÇÃO) ?

- ☐ Administração
- ☐ Pesquisa
- ☐ Ensino
- ☐ Outra (ESPECIFIQUE) : _____

Q. 40 - A pesquisa que se faz no Brasil na sua área é substancialmente diferente da pesquisa feita em outros países ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.41

☐ Sim

☐ Depende

☐ Não sabe

Q. 40-A - Por que ?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 41 - Na sua opinião, as suas necessidades de informação são diferentes das necessidades de especialistas em outros países em desenvolvimento ?

☐ Semelhante → Passe para Q. 42

☐ Diferente

Q. 41-A - Por que ?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 42 - O Sr. diria que existem problemas em sua especialidade que são típicamente do Brasil ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.43

☐ Sim

Q.42-A - Quais são esses problemas ?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 43 - Que tal seria o seu trabalho caso o Sr. ficasse restrito apenas e livros e revistas brasileiros ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO B AO ENTREVISTADO)

Péssimo			Mais ou menos			Ótimo	Não sabe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 44 - O Sr. acha que a literatura internacional na sua especialidade é adequada para a realidade brasileira ?

☐ Sim → Passe para Q.45

☐ Não

☐ Depende

→ Q.44-A - Por que ?

_____

_____

_____

Q. 45 - Na sua opinião, qual a importância dos seguintes meios para facilitar o acesso à literatura técnica estrangeira ? Por favor, mencione o primeiro meio mais importante e, em seguida, os outros tres meios em ordem decrescente de importância. (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO H AO ENTREVISTADO)

MEIOS	CLASSIFICAÇÃO
. Traduzir o texto para o português	☐
. Ter o resumo ("abstract") em português	☐
. Ter uma versão condensada em português	☐
. Ter resenhas ("reviews") em português	☐
. Outro meio (especifique):	☐

_____

_____

_____

Q. 46 - Que tipo de publicações atingem a maioria dos brasileiros que trabalham na sua especialidade ? As Brasileiras ou as estrangeiras ?

☐ Publicações brasileiras ☐ Publicações estrangeiras ☐ Não sabe

Q. 47 - Como o Sr. classificaria a sua proficiência de leitura nas seguintes línguas estrangeiras ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO I AO ENTREVISTADO)

	Nenhuma 1	2	3	4	5	6	Excelente 7
A. Inglês	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Francês	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Alemão	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Espanhol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 48 - Em geral, seus colegas preferem publicar seus trabalhos em primeiro lugar no Brasil ou no exterior ?

☐ Brasil ☐ Exterior ☐ Ambos ☐ Não sabe

Q. 49 - O Sr. preferiria publicar em primeiro lugar Brasil ou no exterior ?

☐ Brasil ☐ Exterior ☐ Ambos ☐ Não sabe

Q. 50 - O Sr. já trabalhou algumas vez com profissionais estrangeiros no Brasil ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q.51

☐ Sim → Q.50-A - Com que frequência ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO J AO ENTREVISTADO)

Uma vez ... Muitas vezes

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐

Q. 51- Em geral, em sua especialidade, o Sr. confia mais nas fontes brasileiras ou estrangeiras de informação ?

☐ Brasileiras ☐ Estrangeiras ☐ Ambas ☐ Não sabe

Q. 52- Como o Brasil seria afetado caso perdesse o acesso às fontes internacionais de informação em sua especialidade ? (MOSTRE O CARTÃO M AO ENTREVISTADO)

☐ O país não poderia funcionar (A)
☐ O país poderia funcionar mas sem qualquer progresso científico (B)
☐ O país se desenvolveria, mas vagarosamente (C)
☐ O país se desenvolveria mais rápidamente (D)
☐ Não quiz responder
☐ Não sabe

→ PASSE PARA Q.53

Q. 52-A - Por que ?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 53 - Na sua opinião, o quanto o Brasil é dependente, na sua especialidade, de materiais estrangeiros ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO K AO ENTREVISTADO)

	Nenhuma dependencia						Muita dependencia	Não sabe	Não quiz responder
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Bibliografias	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Revistas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Livros	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Programas de computador	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. 54 - O Sr. acredita que nos próximos cinco anos o Brasil possa substituir os sistemas internacionais de informação pelos seus próprios sistemas ?

☐ Sim → Passe para Q.55

☐ Não

☐ Depende

☐ Não sabe

Não / Depende → Q.54-A - Por que ?

_____

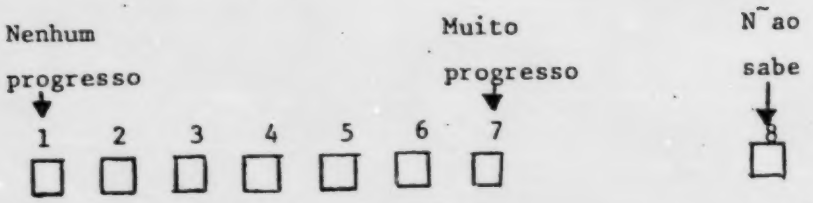
_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 55 - Como o Sr. classificaria o progresso da ciência no Brasil nos últimos dez anos ? (ENTREGUE O CARTÃO L AO ENTREVISTADO)



Q.56 - O Sr. preferiria ter um sistema local de informação para as revistas e livros brasileiros na sua especialidade ou colocar esses livros e revistas em um sistema internacional de informação ?

☐ Um sistema brasileiro de informação

☐ O material brasileiro em um sistema internacional

☐ Não sabe

☐ Não quiz responder

Q. 57 - O Sr. é membro de alguma associação profissional ?

☐ Não → Passe para Q. 58

☐ Sim → Q.57-A - Que associação ou associações ? (ESCREVA O NOME POR EXTENSO)

_____

_____

_____

A SER PREENCHIDO PELO ENTREVISTADOR :

Q. 58 - Sexo do entrevistado:

☐ homem

☐ mulher

Q. 59 - Cidade onde foi realizada e entrevista: _____

ANOTE A HORA EM QUE A ENTREVISTA FOI COMPLETADA : _____

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA COOPERAÇÃO

1. How much time was spent in initial conversation? _____

2. How long did the interview take? _____
(Just the interview)

3. How many times did you visit the interviewee? _____

4. Where were the location(s) of the interview? (In chronological order)

_____

5. How many and what types of interruptions occurred during the interview?

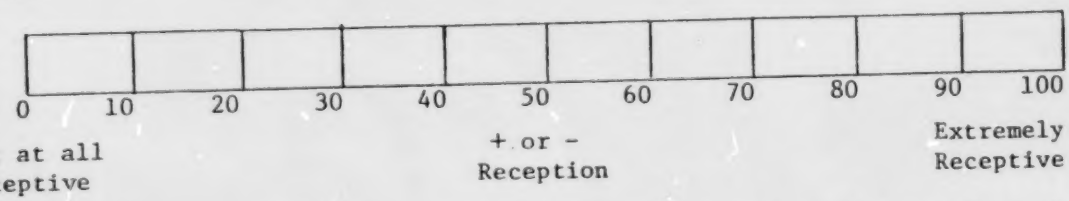
_____

_____

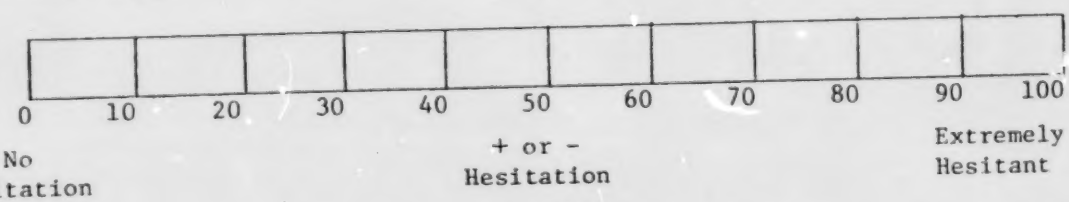
6. Was there a third person present during the interview? Who?

_____

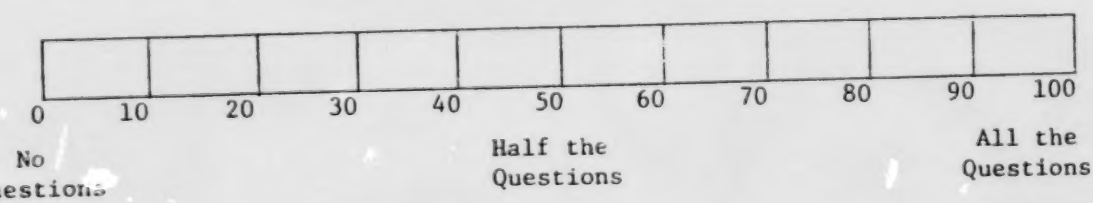
7. What was the degree of receptivity of the interviewee before the interview began?



8. What was the degree of hesitation of the interviewee, in general, before the interview began?



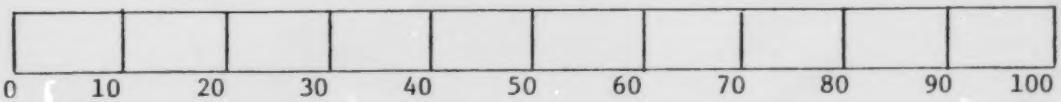
9. On the average, the interviewee was hesitant in relation to how many questions?



10. Cite in order of importance 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee showed the most hesitation:

    1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

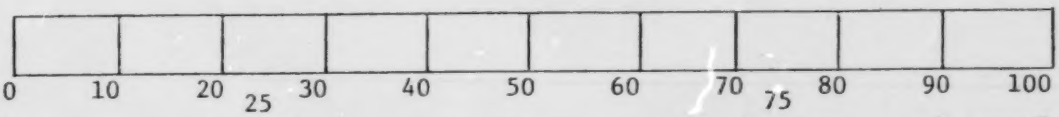
11. On average was the interviewee sincere in relation to the questions on the questionnaire?



12. Cite in order of importance the 3 questions in relation to which the interviewee was least sincere?

    1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

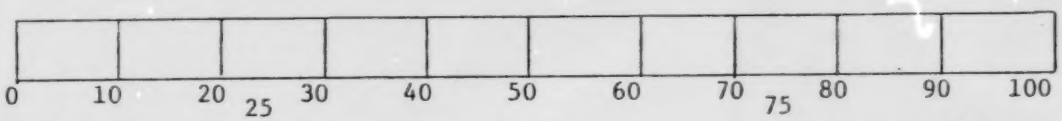
13. What was the degree of interest of the interviewee, before the beginning of the interview?



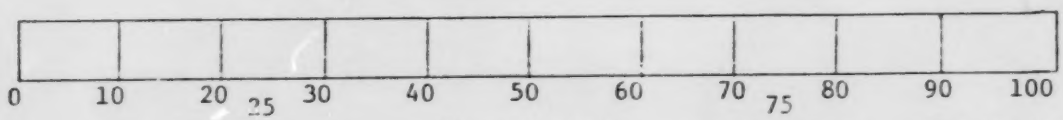
14. Did you notice that the interviewee gave responses that were increasingly vague? After how much time did this happen? _____

    _____

15. What was the degree of difficulty the interviewee had in understanding the questions?



16. On average did you have to provide explanations to the interviewer about questions?

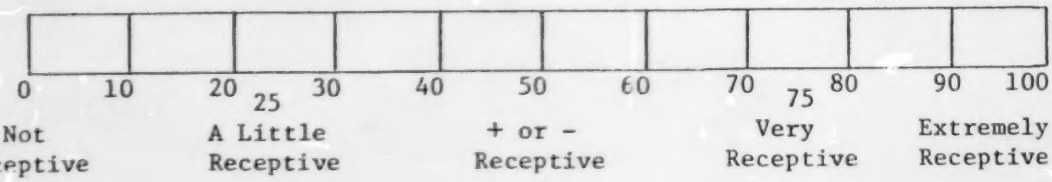

0 10 20 25 30 40 50 60 70 75 80 90 100
No Explanation
Explain a few Questions
Explain Half the Questions
Explain Many Questions
Explain All Questions

FOR INTERVIEWERS ONLY

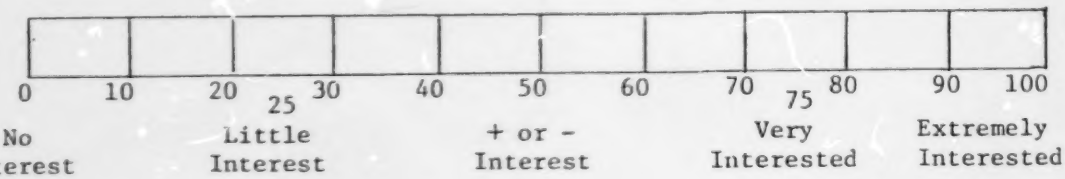
17. Which were <u>in order of importance</u> the 3 questions that the interviewer <u>had most difficulty understanding</u>?

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

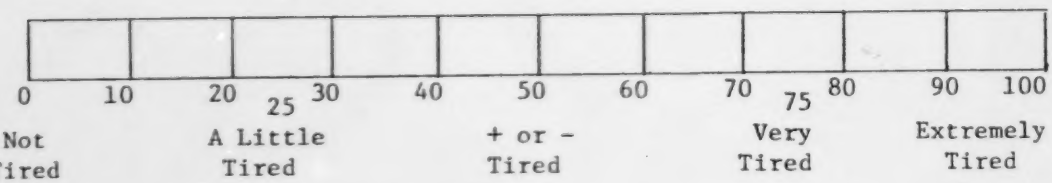
18. What was, <u>at the end of the interview</u>, <u>the degree of receptivity</u> of the interviewee?



19. What was, <u>at the end of the interview</u>, the <u>degree of interest</u> of the interviewer?



20. What was the <u>degree of tiredness</u> of the interviewer <u>at the end of the interview</u>?



21. Did the interviewee ask for a lot of information about the people or institutions doing the research? Which?

_____

_____

_____

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